"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold today and Thursday; strong northwest winds
For full weather report see Page 13.

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WILSON GIVES OUT REPLY BY HOOVER THAT REED BARRED

Statement on Sugar Situation Published Despite Senate Investigating Body.

NO STORES WITHHELD HERE

Famine Is Attributed to Needs of Our Allies, Whom It Is Our Duty to Supply.

SHORTAGE IN SIGHT IN 1918

America Faces 10% Economy or Use of Ships Able to Transport 150,000 Men Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—President Wilson today indicated his disapproval of the manner in which the Senate Investigating Committee, headed by Senator Reed of Missouri, has inquired into the sugar shortage, by authorizing the publishing of an explanation by the Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, of the sugar situation.

The Senate committee by a majority vote last week sustained the objection of Senator Reed against making the statement public or permitting it to be read into the official record until Mr. Hoover himself was called to the witness stand. Feeling that he had been treated discourteously by the committee, Mr. Hoover carried the matter to the President, who today took the unusual course of giving the statement, prepared for a Senate committee, to the press through the Committee on Public Information.

This unprecedented action on the part of the President, it is predicted, may arouse the ire of Senator Reed and some of those members of the Investigating Committee who thus far have refused to give Mr. Hoover a hearing. Before adjourning over the Christmas holidays the committee announced that Mr. Hoover would be called later. The Food Administrator and his counsel have maintained that an early hearing was promised them by the committee and that it was unfair to them to permit the impression created by antagonistic witnesses, particularly Claus A. Spreckels, to go abroad that the Food Administration had been a party to what has been termed a "sugar corner."

Cause of Sugar Shortage.

Mr. Hoover's statement attributes the sugar shortage here to the heavy movement of sugar from the Western Hemisphere to Europe, and asserts that without the fixing of prices by agreement sugar would have been selling for 25 or 30 cents a pound, and more than $200,000,000 probably would have been profiteered from the American people by this time. According to the statement, the Allies before the war took only 300,000 tons annually from the Western Hemisphere. This year they have taken 1,400,000 tons.

Since the food administration was created in August the United States has exported to the Allies 110,356 tons of refined sugar and Cuba has shipped to Europe 246,133 tons of raw product. This, it is declared, is just the amount of the shortage in the United States. Even with these shipments, it is pointed out, consumption in England has been reduced to twenty-four pounds a year for each person and in France to fourteen pounds, against a consumption in America of fifty-five pounds.

The shortage, the Food Administrator declares, will continue during next year, as it is the duty of the United States to continue to feed the Allies.

"Next year," he says, "our supplies will be short 250,000 to 300,000 tons unless the Allies go to Java for supplies. This amounts to an economy of about 10 per cent. on our part. If the Allies are forced to go to Java it will require an extra amount of shipping which if used to transport troops will move 150,000 or 200,000 American soldiers to France."

All Sugar Being Distributed.

Charges that the Food Administration has permitted sugar stocks to remain in parts of the country unmoved are denied, as are statements that sugar was left in Cuba while an effort was made to beat down Cuban prices.

"There are no sugar stocks in this country," it is declared, "which are not in course of distribution."

As to the fixing of sugar prices, the Food Administrator has this to say:

"There was no other way under the law to prevent profiteering except by voluntary agreement, as the food bill carried no power to fix prices. These agreements have of necessity been made with the old manufacturers, including the sugar trust. Independent refiners are represented by a majority on a committee whose duty it is to divide the imported sugar between all equitably. This committee has no price-fixing power; it has solely to do with distribution. The independent refiners who have been fighting the trust for years could be depended on to watch any unfair action."

The statement recounts the Food Administration's efforts to reduce consumption to avert the shortage which was foreseen in the Summer, and continues:

"The reduction has shown in the decrease in candy sales, &c., but, on the other hand, a similar campaign for the preservation of fruit has increased consumption in that direction—but will reduce consumption later on. * * * Taking into consideration all factors, it is not certain that there has been any increase in actual consumption, and, con-

Continued on Page Three.

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT—America's ale for 25 years. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

Plot Against King Ferdinand; Political Crisis in Rumania

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—News of a revolutionary plot against King Ferdinand of Rumania has been received at the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters, according to the evening newspapers.

There are also said to be disturbed conditions in Rumania.

These reports are confirmed in some respects by dispatches received here indicating unsettled conditions and a political crisis.

ITALIANS REGAIN GROUND ON ASIAGO

Disorganize Austro-German Counterattacks by Bombardment with Hundreds of Guns.

FOE CLAIMS 9,000 CAPTIVES

Berlin Says the Austrian Commander Holds His Gains West of the Brenta.

ROME, Dec. 25.—In a desperate battle which lasted all day yesterday the Italians fought their way back to the positions on the Asiago Plateau from which they were forced the previous day under Austro-German attack, according to today's War Office statement. Some cannon and numerous machine guns which had been abandoned by the Italians in their retirement were recaptured.

The text of the statement follows:

On the Asiago Plateau the battle, which continued fiercely and sanguinarily the whole of yesterday, diminished in intensity only at nightfall. Our counterattacks, made several hours before dawn, succeeded, in spite of the difficult terrain and the very low temperature, in arresting the enemy and carrying the fighting on to the positions from which we had moved the previous day.

The enemy defended the ground gained with great stubborness, countering our counterattacks and concentrating in front of his line a formidable fire from numerous batteries.

During the vicissitudes of the fierce struggle some batteries and many machine guns, which had been left in the destroyed lines, were recovered.

An enemy column advancing from Bertigo toward the heights to the west of Malga Costalunga was destroyed by our fire.

A battalion succeeded in wresting from the enemy and holding for some time the summit of Monte Valbella, while other detachments, having ascended the slopes of Col del Rosso, engaged the enemy under the summit of the mountain in heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

During the action hundreds of our guns of all calibres unceasingly bombarded the enemy troops, dispersing concentrations behind the line and stopping the advance of supports. We took a number of prisoners.

Berlin Claims 9,000 Prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 25. (via London.)—Italian counterattacks upon the positions taken in the Austro-German attack of Sunday were repulsed yesterday, as was an Italian drive at Monte Pertica, Army Headquarters announced today. More than 9,000 prisoners were taken in the Col del Rosso fighting, says the official statement, which reads:

A lively artillery duel continued throughout the day between Asiago and the Brenta. Enemy counterattacks against our newly won positions and a thrust at Monte Pertica were repulsed. The number of prisoners captured as a result of the engagements around Col del Rosso has increased to more than 9,000, including 270 officers.

BERLIN, Dec. 24, (via London, Dec. 25.)—The capture by Austro-German forces of Col del Rosso and adjoining heights on the Asiago Plateau, in Northern Italy, together with the taking of more than 6,000 prisoners, was announced today by Army Headquarters. The statement reads:

Between Asiago and the Brenta troops of Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf stormed Col del Rosso and the heights adjoining to the west and east. Up to the present more than 6,000 prisoners have been brought in.

AUSTRIANS WIPED OUT SMALL ITALIAN SALIENT

Sunday's Gain on Asiago Plateau Was About Two-Thirds of a Mile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—Telegraphing from Italian headquarters on Monday Ward Price, British press representative in Italy, says:

"By another fierce thrust at a new point on the Asiago Plateau the Austrians have made a sudden gain of about two-thirds of a mile on Monte Valvella. An Italian counterattack has been delivered and the fighting is still going on.

"Two objectives are aimed at in these onslaughts, renewed by the enemy for a month past at different points of the Italian mountain front which straddles the Brenta River. One is immediate, one remote. The immediate aim is to rub out the Italian salients, which are constantly being formed as parts of the line are pressed back; for were these salients allowed to remain they would give the Italians the advantage of being

Continued on Page Two.

TROTZKY PROTESTS AGAINST GERMANS SHIFTING TROOPS

Bolshevist Leader Advises the Peace Delegation When Informed by Krylenko

BUT STOPS WORK ON ARMS

Resents Refusal of Berlin Government to Issue Passports to German Socialists.

MAKES ANOTHER THREAT

Says Teuton Envoys Due in Petrograd Had Better Go to Stockholm Instead.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the Army, reported to the Bolshevist headquarters yesterday that the Germans were transferring troops in very large numbers and as quickly as possible to the western front against the Allies and also to the southwestern Russian front. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has called the attention of the peace delegation to this fact.

A special dispatch from Brest-Litovsk announces the Germans were not ready yesterday to reply to the Russian peace terms, and consequently the meeting of the peace delegates was postponed until this (Monday) afternoon.

It is reported that the refusal of Germany to issue passports to the German Socialists, Haase, Ledebour, and Kautsky, who desire to go to Stockholm to acquaint themselves with the Russian revolutionary conditions, has produced in Russia an impression which may hamper peace negotiations. Minister Trotzky has sent a telegram to his delegates at Brest-Litovsk in this connection, declaring that if the Germans refused passports to their Socialists this would create such a bad impression at Petrograd that it was deemed necessary that the German official delegation, which is expected here Thursday, should go to Stockholm instead.

The Bolshevist Commissioners have issued a manifesto to all Russian workingmen declaring that, as the armistice will probably be transformed at an early date into a general democratic peace to all the European peoples, preparations of military equipment are a waste of national labor and funds, and that consequently the output must be stopped immediately and replaced by the production of peace supplies, which the country needs.

The newspapers announce that a delegation from the enemy powers is coming to Petrograd to participate in a conference, presided over by Trotzky, to discuss the political aspects of an eventual peace conference. Another enemy delegation will participate in the commission meeting at Odessa to discuss technical questions.

KORNILOFF FORCE DEFEATED.

Anarchist Agitation in Petrograd Against United States.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—A Bolshevist dispatch announces that 6,000 troops of General Korniloff's command have been defeated near Bielgorod by Bolsheviki, chiefly soldiers and sailors of the Black and Baltic Sea fleets. Many machine guns and much ammunition are said to have been captured.

The Bolsheviki have begun an attack on Kharkov, about 400 miles south of Moscow. The Bolsheviki control railroads to the south, according to the official news agency, which adds that a telephone message from Moscow declares that a large force of Cossacks and railway men has stopped troops from proceeding north of Tzaritzin, in the Province of Saratov.

The official news agency announces that a semi-official denial has been issued in Stockholm to Russian reports that Sweden is moving troops toward Finland and is massing forces opposite Vasa and the Aland Islands.

A mass meeting of anarchists was held yesterday afternoon at which inflammatory speeches against the United States were delivered, the speakers basing their attacks on the arrests of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, and Louis Kramer. Some of the speakers urged violence against the American Embassy, but only a mild resolution of protest was the outcome of the affair.

A congress of anarchists has been called to meet in Petrograd on Christmas Day of the Russian calendar.

TRANS-SIBERIAN ROAD CUT.

Peking Reports Heavy Fighting Between Bolsheviki and Antis.

PEKING, Dec. 25.—The Trans-Siberian Railway has been severed near Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia, where the Bolsheviki have destroyed the locomotive sheds and workshops.

Heavy fighting between Bolshevist forces and supporters of the original revolutionary party is occurring in many places in Siberia.

PERIL OF RUSSIA'S STAND.

One Obstacle to Kaiser's Ambitions in East Removed.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Secretary Baker is right in stating that the German peace manoeuvres should not for a moment induce the United States to slacken their preparations for war, in the opinion of H. Charles Woods, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a recognized authority upon military matters in England, who is now in this city.

In a statement today Mr. Woods point-

Continued on Page Two.

American Troops Fighting Mexican Bandits Who Raided Town and Hanged Mail Carrier

VALENTINE, Texas, Dec. 25.—Men who brought here the body of Michey Welch, a United States mail carrier, who was hanged by Mexican bandits at Candelaria, Texas, early today, reported that American troops and the rear guard of the Mexican bandits were fighting tonight in the vicinity of Candelaria.

The men who arrived in an automobile from the river front at Candelaria also reported that two American-Mexicans who were riding with Welch in the mail stage were killed. They had been reported missing all day. An American employed in the L. C. Brite store which was looted at Candelaria by the bandits was shot, but would recover they said.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 25.—Michey Welch, an American driver of a mail stage, was hanged and his throat cut early today by Mexicans who crossed the line, raided the border town, Candelaria, and held up the mail stage. After killing the driver the raiders looted the mail sacks.

The body of Welch was taken to Valentine, according to a telegram received here tonight.

Two Mexican passengers in the mail stage were reported to have been shot.

United States Cavalry, Texas Rangers, and United States Post Office Inspectors are on the trail of the bandits who were believed to have doubled back to Mexico. Cavalry detachments were dispatched from Valentine, Marfa, and other outpost points.

The raiders, believed to be a part of Chico Conoq's band of cattle thieves, crossed the Rio Grande at Surprise, near Candelaria, eighteen miles southeast of Valentine, Texas. They raided the store of L. C. Brite, a wealthy merchant and rancher in the Big Bend district, taking supplies and driving off valuable saddle stock.

The raiders, all mounted, then swept in a semi-circle northwest from Candelaria, overtaking the automobile mail stage which was leaving Candelaria for Valentine to bring back the Christmas mail.

Welch was fired upon as he attempted to escape. He was overtaken, ordered from the stage, and hanged, according to the report received here.

ANTI-WAR PARTY GAINS IN GERMANY

Independent Socialists Now Number 120,000--Government Faction Below 150,000.

WOMEN HATED WAR POLICY

Organ of the Party Attributes the Majority's Great Losses Largely to This Reason.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The newly organized Independent Social Democratic Party in Germany has become almost as strong as the Majority Socialists, according to information reaching Government officials in Washington in a roundabout way from Germany. The new Independent Party, which was founded last April at the time of what is known as the Gotha Conference, is represented as now having 120,000 members. The Majority Socialist Party had over 1,000,000 members when the war began, but this membership has dwindled to less than 200,000, and it is between these and the Berlin Government that serious difficulties are reported to have arisen as a result of the circumstances under which the armistice was concluded between Germany and the Maximalists of Russia.

Through the Committee on Public Information Government officials tonight made public the text of a statement recently printed, under date of Sept. 14, in the Leipziger Volkszeitung, a Socialist daily, dealing with the circumstances in which the first 120,000 members of the new party were obtained.

"The Independent Social Democratic Party," says this statement from the Volkszeitung, "is in the gratifying position to state that more than 120,000 to date have joined as paying members. This does not include the comrades who have expressed their support of the Independent Party, but who are at present in the field; nor does it include those who paste on their membership cards black stamps, (as the widows of soldiers do,) and thus are temporarily freed from the payment of dues.

"To the 120,000 paying members must be added daily the accession of new members and of organizations in a body. If we can record this success in the midst of war and under a state of siege which prevents us from soliciting new members for the Independent Party, then we may permit ourselves the sincere hope that the overwhelming mass of the Social Democracy of Germany will soon rally to the colors of the Independent Party.

"Quite a different picture is presented in the development of the organization of the Government [majority] Socialists. The current report of the party leaders for the approaching Würzburg meeting speaks of a disastrous loss of membership, though it endeavors to conceal the real conditions, so as not to let them appear too unfavorable. The number of members on March 31, 1914, was 1,085,905, of which 174,754 were women; by March 31, 1917, this handsome number had shrunk to 243,061 members, among them 66,608 women.

"It has therefore been reduced to considerably less than one-quarter what it was in 1914. The report explains this falling off almost entirely by conscription, which took about 75 per cent. But this cannot quite correctly explain it, for a great number of laborers have been exempted and used in the war industry. Moreover, this explanation is refuted by the great decline of female membership—to almost one-third of the previous number.

"Of course, the committee has an explanation for this also. The reason is this: 'At the beginning of the war the wives and mothers of soldiers were mostly freed from paying dues, and by this the touch with the organization was partly lost.' That is their explanation. This, however, is only partly correct. It is well known that, especially among the female members, there was from the beginning a strong opposition to the war policy of the party. This fact will have to be regarded as the decisive explanation for the great loss of female members.

"A sleight-of-hand trick is attempted by the following remarks:

"'A further weakening of the party, not easy to express in figures, has been caused by the destructive agitation of the opposition, which finally led to a split in the party. This split caused membership losses in the districts of Greater Berlin, Leipsic, Frankfort-on-the-Main, East Prussia, the Lower Rhine, Brunswick, Halle, Erfurt, and

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW MATINEE TODAY and Every Day This Week—Manhattan Opera House—Advt.

SEE WORLDWIDE ANARCHIST PLOT

Washington Officials Connect I.W.W., Bolsheviki, and Revolutionists in Many Lands.

IRISH AGITATORS ACTIVE

Drastic Action by Federal Authorities Likely if Attempt Is Made to Interfere with War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25. — Evidence has been uncovered by Government agents indicating that American Industrial Workers of the World, Russian Bolsheviki, Irish agitators and revolutionists in various countries at war with Germany may be seeking to lay the foundation of an elaborate world-wide plan to overthrow existing social orders.

This was admitted today by officials here in connection with news of the discovery of a quantity of rifles, revolvers, and ammunition in the Russian freighter Shilka, which arrived at a Pacific port on Saturday manned by a mutinous Bolshevist crew. Government agents suspect that the guns and munitions were intended for the Industrial Workers of the World in this country, although it was said a full report on the mysterious cargo has not yet been forwarded by officials at the port of arrival.

The Shilka incident is only one of many cases leading officials to believe the connection between plotters in several of the allied countries may be more tangible than the indefinite link of moral sympathy. Certain Irish agitators and I. W. W. leaders recently have gone from the United States to Russia, after being in close touch with each other here, and reports have been received that Bolshevist organizers would come to America before long to spread their doctrine of direct action for communal organization.

No objection will be raised by the Government to any agitation which does not interfere with the progress of the war, officials declare. Officials do not intend to use the war exigencies as an excuse for suppressing free speech except in so far as it leads to hampering the Government in the fight against the Central Powers. This basis of judgment, however, is recognized as broad and will permit drastic action against foreign agents whose conduct directly or indirectly fosters Germany's war aims.

Action will be particularly swift, officials say, when armed resistance to the law is threatened and when other material forces are employed by the agitators. Customs inspection will serve to prevent importation of arms, and the close supervision of crews of incoming and outgoing vessels is expected to make impossible the traffic of communications on a large scale intended to foster revolutionary activity. There still are means of importing money into the United States, but Government agents can trace remittances and keep a watchful eye on suspicious expenditures. Exports of money are governed so strictly by the Government that officials are certain that the chance of American financing of revolutions in other countries is slight.

Although prosecution of I. W. W. leaders recently has been vigorous, officials have evidence which they claim shows that the menace of this organization, believed to be supported largely by German money, remains strong. Further action against the agitators is forecast. This will be hastened if it is found that the band is working with Russian Bolshevist leaders to bring about a premature peace in Germany's interests or to hamper America at home.

Extreme care is being taken by this Government to avoid antagonizing the Bolshevist movement in Russia, despite the international irritations it has caused. American officials do not care to appear to resist the development of democratic ideals, even if it assumes the form of extreme and chaotic socialism reported in Russia under the new regime. In line with this policy, it is explained, preparations for dealing with the encroachment of Bolshevikism in America is not for political reasons, but only to insure material safety and to promote the moral unity of this nation in the war.

Shilka Captain's Explanation.

A PACIFIC PORT, Dec. 25.—Reports that the Bolshevist crew of the Shilka, a Russian freighter in port here, mu-

Continued on Page Two.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

GERMANS MURDER AMERICAN SENTRY AFTER CAPTURE

Soldier Found with His Throat Cut, Following Enemy Raid on Trenches.

PERSHING WARNS HIS MEN

Bulletins Are Posted Informing the Troops of the Savage Practices of the Foe.

LIKENED TO MORO CRUELTY

Army Also Told of Germans' Inhumanity to French and Belgian Women and Children.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—German atrocities against American soldiers are officially reported. An American sentry has been found with his throat cut, and it is officially declared "he must have been so killed after capture."

Information concerning German savagery has reached the troops in one of a series of bulletins read to them by the unit commanders and posted on the bulletin boards. Here is what they heard:

"After a raid by the Germans on trenches held by American troops, a lone sentry of —— Infantry was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had been surprised by an overwhelming force of Germans, and must have been so killed after capture.

"Such brutality is familiar to old soldiers who served against savages in the Philippine campaign."

Another bulletin tells the men how the Germans in occupied sections of France and Belgium are turning women and children out of their homes into the snow, the buildings being then given over to soldiers, horses, and material.

Washington Hasn't Heard of It Yet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the Army, speaking at midnight tonight, authorized THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to say that General Pershing so far had not reported to the War Department any incident of German atrocities having been committed on men in the American Expeditionary Force in France.

"I have just left the War Department," said General Bliss, after he had been told of the cabled news dispatch that an American sentry was found with his throat cut and that he must have been killed after capture.

"No such incident has been reported to the War Department up to the time I left the War Department a few minutes ago. I have seen all the dispatches that General Pershing has sent, and there was no such incident reported in any of his dispatches up to the time I left the War Department shortly before midnight."

General Bliss was a member of the mission which went to the Paris conference of the Allies, headed by Colonel House, and while there he visited General Pershing's headquarters and various parts of France where American soldiers are in the trenches. He had intimate conversations with General Pershing and members of his staff. When asked tonight whether he had heard while in France of German atrocities having been committed on our men, General Bliss said:

"I have never heard of this incident. It has not been reported to the War Department and neither as a result of my trip to France nor through reading General Pershing's messages to the department, including those received tonight, have I had any indication up to the present moment of any German atrocities on our men."

In reference to the reports of inhumanity to women and children, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at The Hague cabled on Dec. 23 a report that the hospitals of Brussels had been evacuated of patients and turned into barracks for Austrian and German troops, transferred from the eastern front.

NO FRATERNIZING WITH FOE.

German Methods of Warfare Enough for the British.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—Christmas Day was bright and cold on the battle front, but there were no demonstrative celebrations.

Moreover, there was no fraternizing with the Germans, as happened on the first and even on the second Christmas of the war. The German methods of warfare have wholly destroyed any tendencies of that sort among the British.

EX-PREMIERS LOSE ESTATES

Greek Court Seizes Fortunes of Skouloudis and Lambros.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 24. — The Court of First Instance has ordered the seizure, upon a demand put forward by the State, of the fortunes of ex-Premiers Skouloudis and Lambros.

The Court authorized the seizure of 5,000,000 drachmas, ($1,000,000,) of real estate of Skouloudis, and 4,000,000 drachmas, ($800,000,) in the case of Lambros.

TO SAVE COAL
Employ your Local Consulting Engineer, John A. Stevens, 4 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.—Advt.

Haig, for British Armies, Greets American Comrades

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Field Marshal Haig, according to the official announcement, today sent Christmas messages to the various allied commanders. The following message went to General Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces:

"From all ranks of the British armies in France I send our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to our comrades of the American expeditionary force.

"We are proud to think that the new year will see Americans and British fighting in France for the defense of civilization."

CROZIER PRODUCES TAUSCHER LETTER

It Told of Having Always Been Impressed with Tauscher's 'Integrity and Reliability.'

KNEW HIM FOR TEN YEARS

Tauscher Offered to Plead Guilty, but Didn't Confess—Counsel Draws a Distinction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Major General William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department, visited his offices at the department today and, at the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES, obtained from his files and made public a copy of the letter which he wrote to Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court at New York in behalf of Captain Hans Tauscher, when the latter was on trial in the Summer of 1916.

This is the letter in which General Crozier stated for the benefit of the presiding Judge at the trial the views of the American Chief of Ordnance with respect to the integrity and personal reliability of Captain Tauscher, who was tried on a charge of conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal. The copy of this letter, which General Crozier handed to a representative of THE TIMES today, is the only version of the document on this side of the water.

Judge Hand, who presided at the trial, does not possess a copy. The letter does not appear in the official transcript of the trial for the reason that it was ruled out and not admitted in evidence during the trial. Under the rules of evidence it could not be admitted unless General Crozier were present to subject himself to cross-examination respecting the statements contained in the letter which he wrote in Tauscher's behalf.

Herbert Smyth of New York, who was Tauscher's counsel during the trial, and who is to be called before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has no copy of the letter, the original having been taken to Europe by Tauscher when he went back with the party of Count von Bernstorff after breaking of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany.

The "Character Letter."

Here is a copy of the Crozier letter as given to THE TIMES by General Crozier today:

War Department, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, June 26, 1916.

Hon. Augustus N. Hand, Judge of the U. S. District Court, New York, N. Y.

Sir: At the request of counsel for Captain Hans Tauscher, I write to say to you that I have known Captain Tauscher for ten years or more, and that I have had frequent dealings with him on behalf of the United States Government. During this time I have always been impressed with the integrity and reliability of his personal character, my belief in which has never been disturbed by anything which has transpired between us. I should of course be willing to testify in person to the above effect, but I have informed Captain Tauscher's counsel that at the present time it is not possible for me to be absent from my post in Washington. Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM CROZIER.

Great interest was displayed in the disclosure made in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES with respect to the fact that General Crozier had written such a letter in support of "the integrity and reliability" of Captain Tauscher, and that the latter had been written after Tauscher had offered to plead guilty, provided he were let off with a fine. This interest was reflected in the number of requests that General Crozier received tonight for a copy of his letter to Judge Hand. The General referred these inquirers to the Washington Bureau of THE TIMES.

General Crozier asserted this afternoon that, as stated in the letter itself, he had written it at the request of Captain Tauscher's counsel. He did not object to testifying as to the impression that Tauscher had made upon him during his visits to the War Department when dealing with the Ordnance Bureau as an agent of the Krupps establishment.

General Crozier said that he knew of no "refusal" on the part of Colonels Hoffer and Mitcham to appear at the Tauscher trial until authorized, but that it was highly probable that they had asked for permission and that he had granted it. "If they had asked such permission," said General Crozier, "to appear and testify in a trial I do not feel that I should have in any way undertaken to prevent the giving of testimony in a court trial by refusing to grant the permission asked."

Hoffer Wasn't Eager to Appear.

Colonel Jay B. Hoffer, of the Bureau of Ordnance, transcript of whose testimony was printed in the TIMES this morning, was asked for a statement tonight as to the circumstances under which he had been called upon to testify and whether he had refused to appear until authorized to do so by his chief, General Crozier.

"My testimony," said Colonel Hoffer, "was the result of a request from Tauscher's attorney, and was given with the authority of General Crozier, but not by order. I was at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground the day before I testified. I had a telephone conversation that morning with Tauscher's attorney, who asked me to testify. I did not know

Continued on Page Two.

EXPECT PRESIDENT WILL TAKE OVER RAILWAYS DEC. 31

All Adjustments Likely to be Made This Week, According to Good Authority.

PROCLAMATION IS READY

Compensation to Roads and Brotherhood Pay to be Settled at Conferences.

TO ACT UNDER PRESENT LAW

Further Legislation by Congress Necessary, However, to Carry Out Plans Agreed Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The statement was made in high circles here tonight that the nation's transportation facilities would be taken over by the President of the United States on Monday, Dec. 31, next. While no confirmation of this statement was forthcoming from the White House, the information given to THE NEW YORK TIMES is that the President has decided finally upon this step as a way to solve the problem of the increasing railroad congestion. His proclamation has been prepared, it is said, and is ready to be made public after his conference with representatives of the Big Four brotherhoods and the railroad Presidents later in the week.

While there are several obstacles in the way of the plan, it was authoritatively said that the President was hopeful of overcoming the existing difficulties before next Friday. The President is reported to be confident that the railroad Presidents will agree to the compensation the railroads shall receive for the use of their property during the Government's operation before he acts, which will be under authority conferred in the act of Aug. 29, 1916. It is believed that if such an agreement is obtained the financial questions that must be settled by additional legislation will be made comparatively easy.

An immediate problem before the Government is the demand of the brotherhoods for increased wages. The President proposes to obtain a complete agreement with the officials of the brotherhoods when they come here Thursday at his request as to their attitude on wages when the roads come under Government control. The report here is that these officials are prepared to assure the President that they will loyally support the Government, and that a satisfactory adjustment over wages can be made without embarassing the Government's management of the roads. It is believed that the President will insist upon a public declaration by the brotherhoods, and it is not unlikely that a slight increase in pay will be agreed to by the Government and these officials.

Fiscal Considerations.

It is the intention of the Government to take over the roads on Dec. 31, it is said, so that the fiscal year of Government control and operation shall start with the calendar year. It is understood that the railroad Presidents are no longer averse to the Government assuming direction, and some of the railroad chiefs are quoted as saying that, inasmuch as the policy of Government control has been decided upon, the sooner the step is taken the better for the roads and the congestion problem. At present the railroad managers say they are unable to do much toward relieving congestion because of the uncertainty as to the future. The growing congestion, especially as to the transportation of coal, and the labor disputes are problems that the railroads would be glad to turn over to the Government.

While further legislation may be needed for the operation of the railroads, it is generally admitted that the President has sufficient authority to take them under the act of Aug. 29, 1916. This reads:

"The President, in time of war, is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war materials, and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable."

This provision is held to give the President authority to appoint a railroad administrator or controller, as was done in the civil war under a similar act. With respect to compensation of the railroads their chiefs have asked that the returns from the Government be equal to the net income of 1915, while Administration advisers say that the average of the five-year prewar period should be taken. It is believed a compromise will be reached by the end of this week.

Fear a Financial Disturbance.

The President has no power to arbitrarily fix the compensation of the carriers, and this compensation cannot be arbitrarily fixed by Congress, so it is necessary, Administration advisers say, that, unless the roads voluntarily agree upon a plan, the compensation must be adjusted by an independent tribunal.

Railroad Presidents and bankers are hopeful that the Government and the railroads will arrive at an agreement as to compensation before the roads are taken over. They say that unless this is done there will be a great financial disturbance because of the uncertainty which will exist as to dividends and the future of the railroad properties.

The contention of the railroads is that the compensation should be adequate to

maintain dividends and furnish sufficient revenues to keep the roads in good condition during the Government's management. It is understood that the President has been furnished with information on this subject by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the recommendations made by this commission are reported unacceptable to the railroads. The commission, it is understood, has recommended that the compensation be fixed on the basis of earnings in 1913. The railroad Presidents say that the rise in wages, materials, and supplies makes it necessary that the compensation shall cover these conditions.

BRITISH AIR SQUADRON BOMBARDS MANNHEIM

Drops a Ton of Bombs on the City and Starts Several Fires —One Aviator Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The City of Mannheim, in Germany, on the Rhine, was bombarded by a British air squadron early on Monday, says an official statement covering the operations of army aviators during Sunday and early Monday morning. A ton of bombs was dropped and several fires were started. All but one of the British machines returned. The text of the statement reads:

"The enemy's machines were very active on Sunday and five of them were brought down in air fighting, three of them falling in our lines. Two other hostile machines were brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft gunfire. One of these latter was a large twin-engined machine with three occupants, who were made prisoner.

"Our night flying machines bombed several of the enemy's airdromes with good effect.

"At daylight on Monday one of our squadrons bombed Mannheim-on-the-Rhine with excellent results. A ton of bombs was dropped and bursts were observed in the large main station in the works and also in the town, where fires were started.

"Very heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was directed against our airplanes when they were over their objective and one of our machines was damaged and forced to land. Several of the enemy's scouts made repeated attacks upon our formations but were driven off. All of our machines returned except the one aforementioned."

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The French War Office bulletin issued today contained the following:

"A German machine was brought down in an aerial combat on Dec. 24 and another was forced to descend within the French lines in the evening of the 24th by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. Dunkirk and its vicinity were bombarded by enemy aviators, causing several casualties."

MANY RAIDING PARTIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Guns Busy Near La Bassee and at Several Points Along the French Lines.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Today's official statement issued by the British War Office reads:

We took a few prisoners in night patrol encounters south of Cambrai.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery fire last night west of La Bassée and east of Ypres.

The War Office statement last night read:

A hostile raiding party was driven off southeast of Ypres.

There was considerable hostile artillery fire in the afternoon in the region of Epehy and south of Poelcapelle.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The War Office today issued this statement on military operations:

There was intermittent cannonading at various points along the front.

An enemy raid upon one of our small posts at Cauriéres Wood (Verdun region) was without success.

The communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

There was moderate artillery activity over the greater part of the front, quite spirited on the right bank of the Meuse.

South of Juvincourt we raided the enemy lines and brought back prisoners.

The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery on both sides displayed rather violent activity in the region of Douaumont and before Chaume Wood.

FARCICAL TRIAL OF COUNTESS PANIN

Offer to Set Her Free for 170,000 Rubles Han Been Made Previously.

JUDGE AN IGNORANT TOILER

Confided to Audience in 15 Words "History of All Revolutions" —Workmen Pleaded for Her.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—Law courts have been abolished in Petrograd. The District Court has been closed. One by one in all wards of the city the Magistrates' Courts have been shut down by Red Guards. The Bar has been abolished by decree. In any case, lawyers have nothing to do now that the courts are closed.

In place of the old judicial system the Bolsheviki have set up a revolutionary tribunal. Its first sitting was held yesterday in the palace of Grand Duke Nicholas, near the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The first person to be tried was Countess Panin. Countess Panin, who is the last of her line, is well known in Petrograd as the founder of the People's Palace in the working quarter, which she maintained out of her own means, and to which for nearly twenty years she devoted all her time and energy at a time when slumming was unknown, when social service in the British and American sense was almost entirely neglected. This People's Palace was practically the only large centre of instruction and recreation for the working class in Petrograd. It was non-political.

It was not till after the revolution that Countess Panin took any part in politics, then she joined the Cadet Party and was elected a member of the Central Committee. When Prince Shakhavskoy became Minister of Social Welfare he appointed Countess Panin Assistant Minister, and later when the government was remodelled she became Assistant Minister of Education. She is a woman of great energy, practical ability and public spirit.

On the night of the bombardment of the Winter Palace she made an unsuccessful attempt to board the cruiser Aurora in the hope of inducing the sailors to stop firing, but she has since lost no opportunity of protesting openly against the Bolshevist methods.

A few days before the opening of the Constituent Assembly the Socialist Ministers who had been released from the fortress issued together with the Assistant Ministers a proclamation in the name of the Provisional Government and then disappeared from Petrograd. It did not fall to the lot of Countess Panin to be one of the signatories, but she remained here.

On the night before the day fixed for the opening of the Constituent Assembly, her house was raided and she was arrested. M. Shingareff, who had just returned from an electoral campaign at Voroness, and M. Kokoshkin, who had come up from Moscow as member of the Constituent Assembly, and were staying at her house at the time, were also arrested. Prince Dolgorukoff, another Moscow Cadet, who called at the Countess Panin's house the next morning, was caught in the ambush and shared the fate of his friends.

After spending a few hours at Smolny Institute Countess Panin was sent to prison, but the others to St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

The charges preferred against the Countess were that she had concealed or failed to give an account of the sum of 190,000 rubles belonging to the Ministry of Education and also that she had assisted in what is called sabotage of government officials. It is true that the Countess had not given an account of the money to the Bolsheviki, but that was because she did not want it to fall into Bolshevist hands. She had lodged it in safe keeping in order to hand it over to the Constituent Assembly.

Last week the Countess's friends were told that if they would bring her to the Smolny Institute she might be released. Astonished at this proposal her friends brought her in a cab from the prison.

At the Smolny Institute a sailor, Alexeivsky, who acts as a kind of inquiring judge, said:

"If you give us 170,000 rubles we will release you."

But another member of the Commission of Inquiry, when asked the meaning of this inexplicable demand, hastily apologized, and declared that only half that sum was needed. Countess Panin absolutely refused to parley, and was taken back to prison by her friends.

The newspapers were full of protests against her arrest. Among the protesters was Maxim Gorky.

Yesterday Countess Panin was brought up for trial. The court consisted of a workman named Zhuk, who was President, and two soldiers and five civilians, most of them apparently workmen. All had been elected by the Soviet. Except for the prisoners' bench and guard, the usual appurtenances of a court were lacking. The court was crowded with visitors, Cadets preponderating.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said:

"Comrades, I will tell you the history of revolution, of the great French Revolution, and, in a word, of all revolutions."

"The audience settled down to a long historical disquisition, but the rest of the speech was brief.

"Sixty-nine years ago," continued the President, "in the great French Revolution, a people's revolutionary tribunal was established. I hope that our tribunal will be a great success."

Then, after a pause: "What charge is preferred against you? What is your name?" He turned to the accused.

"Countess Vladimirovna Panina," she answered, firmly.

The Secretary read the charge and the Countess pleaded not guilty.

Then the regular order of procedure was reversed and the President first called on the defense.

A young workman who had frequented the People's Palace, made a strong, courageous speech. He had come to the People's Palace, he said, a raw and illiterate youth, and there he had found the light. "This woman who went down into the midst of our sweat and dirt and worked day after day among us and gave comfort and hope to little children, cannot be a traitor or a counter-revolutionary," he continued. "The Russian people cannot be so ungrateful as not to give an honest, just judgment, so that the world may not be able to say that the revolutionary tribunal has fallen into the hands of an unbridled mob who mock at a woman simply because she is a Countess. I bow low to her."

Another counsel for the defence was a schoolmaster, Gurevish, who worked with the Countess in the Ministry of Education.

After the speeches for the defence the President asked the Countess whether she could return the money in three days.

"No," she replied quickly. "I can only give it to the President of the Constituent Assembly or the government appointed by the Constituent Assembly."

Then came the turn of the prosecution. There were two speeches, one by a Bolshevist workman, Naumoff. His argument was curious. It was true, he said, that Countess Panin was a noble woman who had given much of her wealth to the mob. "But life consists of a totality of mankind," he went on. "The law is the struggle for existence. The field of life is sown with the bones of noble individuals, but we are fighting for a class, and we should be cowards if we stopped because certain individuals had noble characters."

Rogalsky, the Bolshevist Commissary of Education, complained bitterly of sabotage which stopped the working of the Ministry.

Another workman, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bolshevist Soviet, demanded that he should be allowed to speak for the defense, but was not permitted. When he protested, he was led out. Then, after a short consultation. The court passed sentence.

"Citizen Panin is to be kept in prison till she hands over the money, and for her share in the sabotage of officials receives public reprimand."

That was all, and the proud, erect woman was led back to prison.

Perhaps the Ministers of the Provisional Government will be brought to trial now. Korniloff, Terestchenko, Kishkin, Kartasheff, Smirnoff, and Treiakoff are still in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

They are fairly well treated, walk together for half an hour daily, and see visitors twice a week. Once or twice they have been alarmed by threats that the guard might lynch them, but as a rule the attitude of the guard has been correct.

The cadet party has been outlawed by decree and the houses of several leaders have been raided. Many prominent cadets appear to be living a nomad life. It is an odd world.

BRITISH USING HUGE PLANES

Aviators on West Front Have Type That Carried 22 Men.

W. H. Workman, special representative of the Handley Page bombing airplane, arrived in America yesterday from London on his way to Washington to consult the War Department. He said that the bombing of German and Belgian towns recently carried out by the Royal Flying Corps of the British Army had been done chiefly by the Handley Page machines.

"These airplanes," Mr. Workman continued, "carry a crew of four men with three guns and a ton and a half of bombs, making a total weight of three tons. They also carry sufficient fuel for a ten-hour flight at an average speed of ninety-five miles and can climb 10,000 feet in twenty-five minutes. One of the airplanes recently rose 7,180 feet and flew four hours with twenty-two men on board.

"The British aviation service on the French front is better now than ever before, and the aviators are making frequent reprisal raids over the German towns in addition to their regular scouting work and taking photographs of the enemy's lines.

POPE AT MIDNIGHT MASSES.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The Pope celebrated three midnight masses in Pauline Chapel. Thousands of messages from all over the world, bearing words of good cheer, were received by the Court. Many of them came from the United States.

Pope Benedict yesterday received the members of the Sacred College for an exchange of Christmas greetings.

In answer to an address delivered by Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Dean of the college, the Pope renewed his recommendations for incessant prayers for peace. The Holy Father expressed hope for a brighter future and rejoiced at the liberation of Jerusalem.

FIGHTING MEN SHARE DAY WITH CHILDREN

Soldiers, Sailors, Boys, and Girls Are Guests at Clubs and in Homes.

TREES LOADED WITH GIFTS

Rocky Mountain Club Sends Greetings to Pershing at Dinner to 400 Enlisted Men.

Soldiers and sailors shared with the children yesterday the Christmas cheer and festival spirit in New York. There were Christmas presents and Christmas turkey for every seaman and soldier whom the exigencies of military service made homeless in the city for the holiday. Nor were the men in military service of our allies forgotten. Belgians, French, and Canadians were welcomed everywhere with a hospitality no less hearty because it was expended in a foreign land.

It is estimated that at least 50,000 men in the armies and navies of America and her allies visited New York on furlough yesterday, and while the greater number went to their homes, yet thousands were the guests of clubs, and in some cases of private families. There was far less entertainment by families, however, yesterday than there was at Thanksgiving.

A typical menu was the one which was offered by the Rocky Mountain Club, which feasted at the "Oasis" nearly 400 guests, among them 250 American soldiers, 50 sailors, 13 French sailors, 10 Belgian soldiers, and 6 Canadians, some of the survivors of the famous Princess Pat Light Infantry Regiment, which almost was annihilated at Ypres. It included roast turkey and all other good things.

The club sent the following message on Christmas Eve to General Pershing in answer to the one he sent to the American people last November:

"The Rocky Mountain Club stands behind you and your soldiers as solid as a rock. Christmas Day at the Oasis. 'Hold the Fort for We are Coming.' We promise you we will not return from 'Over There' until the feet of the Allies and the head of the Kaiser are under the peace table, with the heel of civilization on the neck of barbarism and darkness. Then, and not until then, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men' will reign supreme."

The cable message was signed by John Hays Hammond, President of the club. Pershing's message, which also was read at the dinner, said:

"Here on this tremendous errand, far from the Christmas joys at home, we shall be cheered to the task that is before us by your strength and by your patience. Your will and ours must join to fortify us in the sacrifices we must make and the blood we must give, to the end that there may be restored peace on earth and good will to men."

The following men were present as hosts at the dinner: Adolph Lewisohn, Edward H. Clarke, John C. Montgomery, Robert H. Davis, and Walker W. Vick. Mr. Hammond, whom illness prevented from attending, sent the diners a message of good cheer.

Perhaps the most picturesque and touching entertainment of the whole day was the one at Grand Central Palace, held under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service. Here the children came into their own, for a special Christmas carnival had been arranged in their honor, to which, of course, the soldiers and the sailors were invited.

The event yesterday was primarily for the little ones of the men in the service who were in New York or who were in France. The children responded with enthusiasm. Nearly ten thousand of them came, some with their mothers and some alone, and a great number in the arms of soldier fathers, home for the day on furlough.

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the league, sent out an appeal yesterday for contributions for a fund of $2,500, which would make it possible to open the doors on Saturday, the last day of the Christmas Carnival at the Grand Central Palace, to all children and adults escorting them. The carnival is now free to the children of soldiers and sailors, for whose benefit it was primarily intended, but hundreds of letters have been received from other children, asking to be admitted to the carnival, which has been fitted up in every possible manner to give the little folk a good time.

In connection with the affair the National Service Commission gave a dance for enlisted men. The following were patronesses:

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Grace Barker, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, Mrs. William G. McKnight, Miss J. C. Middleton, Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Joseph E. Sears, Miss E. H. Hooker, Mrs. James King Hoyt, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. H. F. Kean, Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep, Mrs. J. Prentiss Kellogg, Mrs. Morris Woodruff Kellogg, Mrs. Ashton Philip Hollins, Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

George C. Boldt, Jr., of the Waldorf-Astoria entertained about 250 soldiers and sailors as his guests. Dinner was served and there was dancing and skating on the Waldorf Roof. Mrs. William Cumming Story acted as chaperone.

Another dance to which sailors were invited was given at the Plaza Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kozminsky, head of the French steamship line. Here some two hundred men gathered, among them being many bluejackets from a French warship in port.

One of the most popular places for sailors was the Navy Club, on Fifth Avenue near Forty-second Street. Here over a thousand sailors, French and American, received Christmas presents from a huge tree, and those who had no dinner invitations were sent to various private families who had asked for guests. The Navy Club supplied 600 men to be guests at a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A.

FRENCH GRIP STRONG ON AILETTE FRONT

On Northward Fronting Hills They Hold Positions Which Foe Can Hardly Regain.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Dec. 24.—I have been enabled to spend several consecutive days and nights among the men in the foremost lines of what we used to call the Army of the Aisne and may now be called the Army of the Ailette. The new front created by the great victory of Malmaison in the last week of October and the subsequent retreat of the Germans on the whole line of Aisne hills is marked by the Oise-Aisne Canal from about Vauxaillon, on this side of Anizy, then in a wide sweep southwestward to a great reservoir, from which it runs eastward along the Ailette.

The region is now a howling frozen wilderness with its woodlands all shattered and its hamlets and villages, built of great stone blocks from the neighboring quarries, all in ruins, and its fields churned up by shell fire to the likeness of a choppy sea congealed. Three or four inches of snow cover most of the scars of the battlefield, but plentiful signs of the frightful efficacy of the French guns are to be found.

Frost has indeed hindered the completion of the usual cleaning up. A number of German cannon still lie in their old emplacements, with masses of shells, large and small. In a lonely road between the foot of the hills and canal I found the remains of a convoy evidently caught by the French 75s as it was flying northward.

The carts and caissons, still loaded with shells, powder bags, and other materials, stand in icy ruts, with the stiff carcasses of horses before them. Several of their drivers are half buried in the frozen mud. This, if multiplied by a hundred, helps to give some notion of what the German rout was like.

The front here consists of two very different zones, plateau and their spurs behind and in front, flat land between the hills, and the canal of Lette. The northern slopes of the Aisne hills now constitute for the French, as their southern slopes for three years served the enemy, a natural fortress of immense strength.

It is now only possible to appreciate fully the advantages which this part of the Crown Prince's forces enjoyed, the daring of the task, the material and moral magnitude of the victory and the daily gain of new positions as compared with the line of the Aisne which the British contemptibles under French, Haig, and Smith-Dorrien helped to establish after the battle of the Marne, when the Germans fled beyond the canal and the Ailette.

The narrow zone beyond the foot of the hills had to be occupied to keep in touch with them. Otherwise it offers no military advantage. The canal is hardly forty feet wide, and the Ailette only half as much. The ground beside them is flat and marshy, so that a continuous system of trenches is almost impossible, while the numerous woods offer opportunities for a serious kind of guerrilla warfare.

On the hills, comfortably ensconsed in their vast caves or playing a deadly game of hide and seek in the valley, the Army of the Ailette thinks of the Boche with sober scorn.

ITALIANS REGAIN GROUND ON ASIAGO

Continued from Page One.

able to enfilade any further attacks the enemy might have in view.

"The ultimate object of the Austrian efforts in these mountains is to reach the plain. The eyes of the tired, suffering Austrian soldiers strain with desperate longing toward that misty plain from which they are now separated by only a few more mountains and the obstinate resistance of the Italian Army. Prisoners say that the men's hearts are sick of this cruel fighting among rocks, where the days are filled with bloody fighting and the nights with aching cold.

"Surcease from their sufferings is what the Austrian officers promise their troops as soon as the plain is reached. Warmth, good wine, food, plunder, and the surrender of the Italian Army are the lures which they hold before their eyes to rouse them to fresh efforts.

"But the Italian resistance is tough and, pressed backward, returns continually to the counterattack and yields each position only after extracting from the enemy the maximum price.

"This last Austrian attack started from the line between Buso and Monte Valbella. The Italian first lines of defense were founded out of existence by a day's artillery bombardment, for their trenches here were no more than a line constructed under the stress of the recent fighting. Then, with a strength of about two divisions, the Austrians attacked, but, although driven back to their reserve positions, the Italians were ready with a counterattack, and the effect of this action so far has been only to wipe out the little salient in the Italian line which had its apex on Monte Valbella.

"Along the Piave the enemy appears to be thinning his troops with a view to increasing his strength in the mountain sector. He is also bringing fresh Austrian troops from the Russo-Rumanian front to relieve the less efficient formations here.

"The whole of the German forces with the Austrians seems to be concentrated between the Brenta and the Piave, and it seems likely that unless more wintry weather comes to stop him he will soon make another attack, regardless of the heavy losses upon the Grappa positions.

"At the mouth of the Piave the Bersaglieri by a surprise attack drove all the Austrians who had crossed the river back to the other bank and so removed the threat which the presence of small enemy detachments there caused to the Italian batteries in this sector, which might have been taken in the rear.

Later.—Serious fighting has broken out in yet another part of the Asiago Plateau in the region to the left of the Frenzela Valley, and nearer the Brenta.

"The enemy's aim is evidently to win ground there, so as to preserve regularity in the advance of his whole line.

To brighten the Christmas of the Italian troops on the highest parts of the line, parties of Boy Scouts and students from Milan are being taken up to trenches in the mountains to distribute presents to the men.

The American consul at Venice is undertaking a similar errand to the troops on another part of the line.

First British Official Report.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Austrian official statement of Monday, as received here, supplements the German statement of that date regarding the capture of Col del Rosso by reporting the capture also of Monte Valbella. It states likewise that a Colonel and several Italian staff officers were captured.

The first statement by the British War Office dealing with the Italian front, where British troops now occupy a sector, was issued last night. The text reads:

Since a portion of the Italian front was taken over by British troops there has been no change in the situation on the British front. There has been active counterbattery work and our airmen have given a good account of themselves, but have been hampered by unfavorable weather during the last few days.

Some snow has fallen and the cold is severe, especially in the mountains. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent.

Drive Shifts to Frenzela Valley.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 24, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—Having devoted all his attention last week to trying to get down the San Lorenzo Valley leading to the plain, the enemy has suddenly turned his attention in the last twenty-four hours to the Frenzela Valley, which gives another line of approach to the lower level.

These valleys lie on opposite sides of the Brenta River, with German divisions operating east of the river in an effort to push through the Valley of San Lorenzo, and the Austrians fighting west of the river in an attempt to effect a penetration by the Frenzela Valley route.

The latest attack on the west side of the river was preceded by a heavy bombardment. This preparation was followed up by the advance of successive waves of infantry from a large concentration of enemy forces which succeeded in making a few hundred yards progress. The Italians, however, are still contesting the ground, their counterattack being yet in progress.

Enemy troops from the Russian and Rumanian fronts have been identified during the latest attacks. It is also established that Austrian troops along the Piave are being shifted to the mountain region with the evident purpose of concentrating all attention on breaking through from the north.

The menace to Venice from the recent success of the enemy in one of his numerous attempts to cross the Old Piave has now been ended by a brilliant night attack. The Seventeenth Bersaglieri drove the enemy from his foothold on the west bank near the mouth of the river and forced him back across the stream to his old position on the east bank.

WEATHER HELPS AUSTRIANS.

Mild Italian Winter Facilitates Their Mountain Operations.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—The entire mountain region, where heavy fighting has been going on in recent days, is having the unusual experience of a holiday season with green slopes and summits and little of no snow. One of the Generals on the front said that every foot of snow was worth divisions in obstructing the enemy.

"This is one of the mildest Winters we have ever had," said the Major in charge of the Weather Branch of the High Command, "and from a military point of view, the weather conditions are of the highest importance for our forces and particularly in their effect on the enemy's transportation of supplies and troops."

Taking the report furnished by the high command today on the weather at all vital points, the Major pointed out the extreme variation in the mountains, plains, and valleys. Here at Headquarters the report showed 2 degrees above zero Centigrade (35.6 degrees Fahrenheit,) and no snow, while the same report showed 15 degrees below zero Centigrade (5 degrees Fahrenheit) and seven feet of snow in the Ortler Alps. Further east, in the Adamello Alps, which are next in height to the Ortler, there are about three feet of snow, as compared with nine feet last year. Around the Lago di Garda the conditions are much milder. Monte Pasubio, where the Austrians made their big drive last year, now has four feet of snow, as against twelve feet last Winter; but all these snow-covered points are in the active military regions for the present.

The entire area of the present fighting in the Brenta Valley is free from snow and the weather is very mild. In all the valley through which the Austrians bring supplies and troops from Trent to the Asiago and Brenta fronts. Between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers, where the principal fighting is going on, Monte Grappa, which usually has four to six feet of snow, now has only from ten to twelve inches on the northern slopes and six inches on the southern slopes. The temperature is from 5 to 12 degrees below zero Centigrade, (28 to 10.4 degrees Fahrenheit.)

Asiago, Fertica, and Solarolo, where the heaviest fighting has occurred in the last few days, have only a few inches. It varies from three to five inches and seldom lasts, owing to the relatively high temperature. In the foothills there is no snow, and the temperature is always above freezing.

The reports show similar mild conditions in the Carso and the Julian ranges, to the east, through which the Austrians maintain their communications with the invaded regions of Eastern Venetia. The mildness is so pronounced that the enemy is able to operate four distinct lines of communication leading to Gorizia, Udine, and Venetia.

These unusual weather conditions are proving an important factor in the campaign, for, while severe cold and heavy snows would hold the enemy in their grip, the present mild and almost snowless season permits operations to proceed.

NO HOLIDAY FOR ITALY'S KING.

Victor Emmanuel Spends Christmas Day with His Troops.

ROME, Dec. 25.—King Victor Emmanuel spent Christmas with his troops, and the Christmas spirit only served to give strength to the Italian soldiers in the tremendous struggle which they are successfully maintaining against the Austro-German forces.

American youths in smart aviation uniforms were to be seen today in Rome and Naples. They are the first foreign soldiers to wear the royal eagle of the Italian Flying Corps. Everywhere they were greeted with cheers.

FOOD TICKETS IN UDINE.

Germans Commandeered Supplies and Rationed the Inhabitants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 24, (Delayed.)—Although the Austro-Germans have been most strict in their efforts to keep any news from coming through their lines to indicate how the population is treated in the invaded regions, a copy of a decree issued by the military command of Udine has escaped their vigilance.

It provides that "within six hours from the publication of the present decree all citizens must bring to the places designated by this command all arms which they possess. Within six hours more they must bring to the designated places all the foodstuffs which they have in their houses. Each citizen must give his name, and every day at 11 must present himself to receive a food ticket."

TROTZKY PROTESTS SHIFTING TROOPS

Continued from Page One.

ed out that the exit of Russia from the war would remove one of the great obstacles in the way of the realization of the desire of Emperor William and his advisers for domination from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, an area in which they could maintain their position without sea power.

"If any proof were wanted," he continued, "that the Germans in negotiating peace with Russia have in view their future success in the East, it would be in the personalities of the German and Turkish delegates.

"Von Kühlmann, whom I knew when he was Counselor of the German Embassy in London until the outbreak of war, is himself an avowed 'Easterner.' If there be a man in Germany who would be willing to make sacrifices in the west, or even upon questions of general importance to Russia, in order to secure the co-operation of or a free hand from that country in the Balkans and in Asia Minor, it is von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister.

"The personalities of the Austrian and Bulgarian delegates are, in my opinion, of no great importance, for the representatives of the Dual Monarchy will have to follow the orders of Germany, and Bulgaria has no directly outstanding questions with Russia. It is, however, interesting to note that the Bulgarian delegates are none of them men of outstanding reputations at home or abroad.

"Coming to Turkey, the personalities of the delegates are again most significant. Nessing Pasha must be Osman Nizami Pasha, formerly Ambassador in Berlin and a delegate at the London Peace Conference after the first Balkan war, or Nesim Pasha, who is a prominent diplomat and a member of the Committee of Union Progress. In either case he is an influential person. But the Turkish delegate of outstanding importance is Hakki Pasha. He has been Grand Vizier and Ambassador in various countries and is one of the most pro-German of the Turks.

"Moreover, when Germany and Russia had come to an agreement as to the Bagdad Railway, as a result of the meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar at Potsdam in 1910, it was Hakki Pasha who, after the conclusion of the Tripoli and Balkan wars, was sent to London by Turkey, in agreement with Germany, to try to bring about agreements between the British Foreign Office, the Germany Embassy, that is, von Kühlmann, and the Turkish Embassy in regard to the Bagdad-Persian Gulf section of the railway and other important matters connected with that region. Those agreements had fortunately not been signed on the outbreak of the war.

"It is for these reasons and because of the identity of these persons that I lay particular stress upon the influence of these peace negotiations upon what I feel convinced are the designs of the Germans in the East. The realization of such designs would be as dangerous to the future of the world's peace as would the conclusion of a peace unsatisfactory to the Allies and to America in western Europe or elsewhere."

BOLSHEVIST TROOPS ARE VERY UNRELIABLE

Sometimes Go Over to Opposing Force — Austrian Prisoners Don't Want to Fight.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23, (Delayed.)—We correspondents are sometimes reproached with failure to present to our readers the real Russia. I should very much like to state accurately, without bias, the realities of Russian life, but the trouble is that it is so supremely difficult under present conditions to seize hold of and reproduce anything like tangible realities.

Russia, as I understand it, has passed into a latent condition. Nothing could give a stronger impression of the illusoriness of all its phenomena than the present state of this mysterious country. Events are disconnected. They seem to have no cumulative power. Things happen, then do not happen. Cause and effect are confused. The mind misses natural sequences, stumbles and gropes in a vain effort to grasp the whole. What seem realities crumble at the touch. The process is catastrophic, but it is extraordinarily fascinating, as when from a shaking stepping stone one watches a turbulent stream in full flood rushing on to a fall. It is true the amenities of life are in abeyance, but then we did not seek amenities when we threw ourselves into the war with all its unimaginable consequences.

The armistice is concluded and now peace negotiations are proceeding in Brest-Litovsk, but what is really happening there we can only guess from hints of the German press and the changing moods of the Smolny Institute. The army is breaking up. Vigilance on the frontiers is relaxed. That peace will be concluded is inevitable, but in what form and on what terms we can only imagine from our knowledge of the aims and relative strength of both sides.

And who will conclude peace on the Russian side? Will it be the Bolsheviki? They hold Petrograd in physical power. They exercise various degrees of authority in various parts of Russia. But even in the North whole classes and districts either ignore or frankly refuse to recognize their authority, and the South, including both Cossacks and the Ukraine, is now openly at war with them.

The first expedition sent against the Cossacks failed and war with the Ukraine has not yet reached the stage of regular operations, mainly because it is very difficult to rally the Bolshevist troops for such efforts. With the soldiers Bolshevism means mainly a desire for peace. When they are called to fight in a civil war their Bolshevist convictions may suddenly vanish or else strange transformations may occur, as in Zhemrinka last week. When the Volhynian Guards regiment was ordered by the Bolsheviki to attack Ukrainians, fifteen hundred soldiers of the regiment suddenly self determined, as the saying is; that is, they declared themselves Ukrainians and went over to the other side.

Frequently at critical moments the Bolshevist troops allow themselves to be disarmed without resistance. The formerly Bolshevist garrison of Rostov-on-the-Don had only to be told by the Cossacks to disperse and go home. It immediately became pro-Cossack.

The sailors of the Baltic fleet are much more reliable as a fighting force, but their number is not inexhaustible. It is not yet demonstrated that they are all willing to fight for the Bolshevist cause. The workmen's Red Guard are willing, but as a fighting force they are not particularly effective.

There is some talk of drilling and arming Austrian and German prisoners, but the Austrian prisoners are certainly for the most part extremely unwilling to fight for any one in the world. Perhaps the Bolsheviki have other resources, but at present it hardly seems probable that war with the Ukraine will develop into anything serious.

While the Ukrainian staff in Petrograd, which was arrested the other day, has been released in consequence of the protests of the Ukraine peasants participating here in the Peasants' Congress, the Ukrainians have seized the staff on the southwestern front at Berdichetf and are doing their utmost to Ukrainize that front and the Russian front in Rumania.

In Kharkov the Bolsheviki have seized the principal institutions, but Ukranian troops are said to be advancing on the town while northwest of Kharkov it is reported that those remarkably elusive shock battalions, which were said to have been surrounded ten days ago, have beaten the Bolsheviki near Sortoshba.

Here in Petrograd is life a succession of curious anecdotes, fantastic rumors, and menaces, which fall as thickly as the snowflakes which now descend steadily day after day on the beleagured city that was once the capital of the great country called Russia, and perhaps some day will be again, for Russia is not dead, but is in the marvelous travail of a new birth.

Bolsheviki Plan Wide Propaganda.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—The Bolshevist Government has decided to send special representatives to all countries, belligerent as well as neutral, to further the propaganda of internationalism. Two million rubles have been appropriated for this purpose.

RELEASE RED CROSS TRAIN.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—An American Red Cross train left today for Rumania with the approval of the Bolsheviki.

It carried all its original supplies except automobiles.

This is the train which was held by Trotzky, who charged that the American Red Cross was attempting to succor the Radicals' foes in the south. In a public speech he threatened America.

ANTI-WAR PARTY GAINS IN GERMANY

Continued from Page One.

Thuringia. The other districts were less affected, and many not at all. The list of membership in the different districts which is appended to the report gives no complete picture of the real strength of the organizations. In view of the lack of responsible officers, the reports were often lacking in clearness.'

"It is no longer surprising to see the split in the party explained by the 'destructive agitation of the opposition.' It is the old, ever-recurring phrase which is a camouflage of the real reasons. Let us not waste another word on it. It strikes one almost as a joke to hear the talk about 'membership losses.' The districts mentioned have entirely, or almost entirely, gone over to the Independent Social Democratic Party, and they are among the strongest districts of the empire. We call attention to the fact that the Government Socialist organization in Greater Berlin, the strongest district of the empire, numbers hardly 6,000 members.

"To this is added another important fact. The 243,000 members mentioned by the committee in its report were in existence on March 31. At present this number must have shrunk still further, for most of the desertions and conversions to the opposition have occurred since then.

The Independent Party was not founded until April, at Eastertime, during the Gotha Conference. Thus the report gives an entirely false impression of the present state—much too favorable to the old organization. The old party has today probably not over 150,000 members. The Independent Social Democratic Party is therefore today almost as strong as that of the Government Socialists, and will soon outnumber it, if the agitation is kept up, even during the war, and in spite of the state of siege. This is the result of the destructive policy of the old party ring and of their helpers."

SEE WORLDWIDE ANARCHIST PLOT

Continued from Page One.

tinied when the vessel was a few days out of a Russian port were denied today by Captain Boris Bedel, master of the vessel. The Captain said he was an officer of the Russian Navy and asserted all his men were enlisted sailors and subject to his orders.

Captain Bedel told officials that there was nothing unusual in the formation of a committee of five members of the crew to help control affairs on the vessel. He said such committees were placed on all Russian naval ships after the overthrow of the Czar and had charge of the compensation paid the men, the hours of work, and other such matters.

The presence of all guns and ammunition found on board the vessel by Federal officers yesterday, the Captain explained by saying the Shilka was formerly a naval vessel, and when she entered the merchant service her arms and ammunition were stored in the hold.

He also denied recent rumors that his ship carried gold for defense of Industrial Workers of the World on trial in Chicago, and laughed at reports that his crew was involved in an I. W. W. plot.

Tomorrow the cargo will be unloaded and inspected.

CROZIER PRODUCES TAUSCHER LETTER

Continued from Page One.

anything about the merits of the case, and parried his request.

"Subsequently, the same afternoon I received a telegram from General Crozier saying he had no objection to my testifying. I had no conversation with General Crozier about the matter. His telegram to me was not an order for me to testify, but merely granted me authority, leaving it to my discretion. The same afternoon I received another telephone message from Tauscher's lawyer asking me to testify and replied that I would. I was, of course, aware that if I had declined to testify, I could have been subpoenaed."

JURORS' MEMORIES DIM.

Don't Recall Much About the Crozier Letter and Its Effect.

Only four of the twelve members of the jury that brought in the verdict of acquittal in the trial of Hans Tauscher could be found at their homes yesterday. They were reluctant to tell of the impression made upon the jury by the argument of counsel upon the question of admitting General Crozier's letter to the records, and said they remembered little of the testimony.

Walter Mallet of Pleasantville, N. Y., said that he remembered part of the character testimony given by the two army officers, but he said he failed to recall seeing the letter of General Crozier when it was offered by Tauscher's counsel. He said he could not remember whether the testimony of the officers or General Crozier's letter had been discussed in the hour's deliberation upon the verdict.

Julius M. Jackson of 510 West 150th Street said he did not wish to comment upon the effect of the testimony of the two officers upon the knowledge of the jury that General Crozier had sent a letter testifying to the good character of Tauscher.

"I believe the transcript of the testimony and the argument over the letter, as printed in THE TIMES, speak for themselves," he added.

Siegfried Stern of 560 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, would make no comment, and said he failed to remember any part of the testimony or the argument of counsel upon the admission of the Crozier letter.

John S. Conner of 1,283 Shakespeare Avenue, the Bronx, said he remembered distinctly the testimony of the two army officers and the proffer of the Crozier letter. He said he did not believe either had a deciding influence with the jury, and could not remember that either had been discussed in the balloting on the verdict. He said that he thought the jury brought in its verdict because the members did not believe the testimony of the chief witnesses against Tauscher.

Offered to Plead Guilty, but Didn't "Confess."

Herbert Smyth, who was leading counsel for Hans Tauscher, said to a TIMES reporter last night:

"I notice in THE TIMES of today that the statement is made as coming from an Assistant District Attorney, who conducted the prosecution of the Tauscher case, that Tauscher had, previous to the trial, offered to confess, and also that, although he had previously offered to confess, he subsequently went on the stand and swore that he was innocent and finally that some one had said that if I were called upon I could testify as to the conf

CHRISTMAS CHEER UNSTINTED HERE

New York Provides Abundantly for Nation's Defenders, Children, and the Poor.

PATRIOTISM IN CHURCHES

St. Patrick's Preacher Says Disloyalty to Flag Is Disloyalty to Christianity.

LIGHT COMMUNITY TREES

Thousands of Negroes Sing in Madison Square—Dinner Baskets to 7,500 Poor Families.

Devotional and patriotic services in churches and practical exhibitions of philanthropy and friendliness in scores of institutions and on the initiative of thousands of generous individuals made the first Christmas which this city has passed through during the great war no less full of Christmas cheer than any of its predecessors. Religious intercession for the victory of our arms and the return of speedy and honorable peace went side by side with the most determined efforts to seek out those who were suffering from the economic strain imposed by war conditions; and once more it was proved that the most unfavorable economic conditions merely evoke a more abundant flow of New York's generosity.

The pontificial high mass celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was marked by the strongest declaration that every drop of Catholic blood should be poured out if need be in defense of the American Republic. The preacher, the Rev. Father John E. Wickham, Superior of the New York Apostolate Fathers, departed from the practice of confining pulpit sermons to doctrinal matters and made a vigorous appeal for patriotism. "There is by mandate of the Omnipotent," he said, "an unswerving loyalty demanded from every citizen of America. Patriotism is not only demanded by the country as a duty; it is demanded equally by religion as a duty. The man who is disloyal to the flag is disloyal to Christianity; the State must be obeyed under pain of incurring the guilt of mutiny against God.

Catholics Ready for Sacrifice.

"The Catholic Church in America is returning in richest measure what America has given her. America has given the Catholic Church the protection of the flag, and now that flag is endangered the Catholic Church will repay with her blood. Before this Government of the people should vanish from the earth every drop of blood in Catholic manhood and womanhood must be offered on the altars of freedom."

"America's respect for religion," he continued, "was evidenced in all of the early colonies. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom for States as well as individuals. When the cornerstone of national construction is reverence for religion, then that construction has in it permanency."

The Right Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, in presenting Cardinal Farley's Christmas greetings, referred to the presence in the Cathedral of many men in uniform and declared that men of the army and navy were always the most welcome guests of the church.

Cardinal Farley was the celebrant of the solemn high mass. The Cardinal and his assistants were vested in cloth of gold and he was attended by four Knights of St. Gregory the Great, James Butler, Dr. James J. Walsh, John F. O'Rourke, and Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin. At the close of the mass his Eminence imparted the Papal benediction.

At the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop David H. Greer delivered at the morning service a Christmas appeal for sacrifice. "We have achieved in this American nation great material power, prosperity, and wealth," he said. "We have been boastful of it; in fact, we have made it our god. Today the scales fall from our eyes and we see that material power is not all; we see that we have become prosperous and rich in order that we may have more to give sacrifice and service. We are beginning to learn that the priceless jewel of American life is service to our country and the rest of mankind because they are our fellow-men."

The Bishop told of Saul's journey to Damascus, how he had pictured the coming Messiah as a great warrior prince.

Sacrifice and Service.

"But after his conversion," said the Bishop, "the scales fell from his eyes, and Paul saw that the one for whom he was looking did not come to conquer by physical might, physical force, or physical prowess, but to conquer the world by sacrificial service even to the laying down of his life. Damascus was supplementary to Bethlehem, and the Christmas lesson was learned by Paul at Damascus how the best and greatest things in the world are sacrifice and service."

At Trinity Church, in the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, who is serving as a Chaplain at Camp Upton, the sermon was preached by the senior curate, the Rev. Dr. J. P. McComas. "Many of you feel poor this year," he said. "You find it hard to live on what you have. We all are apt to place the rich man on a pedestal, but when God came into this world human form he chose poverty.

"You rich men have a great part in this day, not merely to send gifts, but to put yourselves into the gifts, for unless yourself is in them the gifts have no value. Your part is a glorious one. Your possessions are not yours, but are given by God into your stewardship so that you can have your part in the good that is done.

"We are very sad this Christmas, not only we, but our allies and our enemies. Our enemies in particular, for they have given their best to Moloch. Our civilization has gone as far as possible and yet we are called Christians."

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett declared that after two thousand years man through his own shortcomings had failed to achieve peace on earth and good will to men. He likened man to the tiller of the soil who would expect to reap a harvest without first sowing seed. "Fundamentals have been lost sight of," he declared. "Ultimates only have been considered.

"Has not the Alpha been lost sight of while the Omega has been kept constantly in mind? Have we not been careful about fruits and careless as to roots? That part of the message upon which all depends, glory to God that man might become right with man, has been ignored; and in ignoring this we have been expecting harvest to grow out of nothing.

"How to Get Right with God."

"Proper consideration of the command, 'Praise to God,' directly involves rightness toward God by man, through which condition will come about the rightness of man toward man. The biggest thing to think about now is how to get right with God, and the given answer is the surrender of one's personal life to a personal Lord and Saviour. I believe that temporary advantages can be secured through peace leagues, but permanent and proper peace will come to us not by leagues, covenants, or treaties, but by all of us coming right with God. Christianity has not failed; each of us must hand his sword to God for cleansing."

Many other religious services were held during the day. Practically all the Catholic churches of the diocese celebrated a midnight high mass at the opening of Christmas Day, and in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the Episcopal communion held a service for the Armenians at 2 in the afternoon.

Among the other churches which held special services were the following: Baptist, Broadway, Calvary, Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue Churches; Christian Science, First and Second; Congregational, Broadway Tabernacle, Central Church of Brooklyn; Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity; Methodist Episcopal, St. James's, Madison Avenue, Woodlawn Heights, Grace, and Willis Avenue Churches; Presbyterian, Central, Bedford, (Brooklyn,) Second, Harlem, New York, First, Brick, and Rutgers Churches; Protestant Episcopal, Calvary, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Matthew's, St. Stephen's, Church of the Ascension, Grace, St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, St. Thomas's, Church of the Transfiguration, and St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish; Reformed, Harlem, Marble Collegiate, Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas; Catholic, St. Francis Xavier, Church of the Holy Innocents; Unitarian, Church of the Messiah; Universalist, Church of the Divine Paternity; Disciples, Central Church.

Tree of Light Exercises.

The Tree of Light in Madison Square was illuminated yesterday evening for the second night of the holiday celebration. The exercises were in the form of a negro community song service in memory of the late Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, the recently deceased principal of Hampton Institute, in Virginia. Several thousand negroes gathered at the Square at 5:30 o'clock for the song service, including negro Boy Scouts from the Church of St. Benedict the Moor in West Fifty-third Street, and about 125 children from Lincoln House, 202 West Sixty-third Street. In the program of ten numbers the features most deeply applauded were the Hampton College Quartet, which sang several songs that were Dr. Frissell's favorites, and the 367th Infantry from Camp Upton, commanded by Colonel Frank Moss, who under the direction of Harry Barnhart, noted as the director of the Community Chorus, sang "Over There," "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," and several other songs. Tonight at 8:15 the Community Chorus will hold a Christmas song service under the direction of Mr. Barnhart.

At Forest Hills, L. I., where the intensive community organization made possible a more general response to uniform Christmas suggestions than elsewhere, practically every house showed a wreath and candle in the window when the Christmas waits rode about the suburb in mule carts at daybreak, singing carols and old French noels. Mrs. C. H. Schmell was in charge of the music.

The various institutions which have always made a feature of Christmas benefactions to the poor did not relax their efforts this year, and practically all of them reported that despite the demands made by various causes during the year all who were able to contribute at all responded more readily even than usual to the particularly acute problems caused by recent industrial conditions.

Salvationists Give 7,500 Dinners.

The Salvation Army made a change in its usual custom, and instead of its annual Christmas dinner sent out 7,500 dinner baskets full of food and Christmas presents. The money collected during the last month by the street corner ketties has been devoted wholly to war work, and the Christmas gifts this year came out of the regular funds of the Army. The baskets were given out yesterday at six places—64 Bowery, 533 West Forty-eighth Street, 231 East 120th Street, 94 Cherry Street, 157 East 125th Street, and 253 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

The contents of an average basket were as follows: Eight pounds of potatoes, one chicken, one can of beans, one pound of coffee, a box of tea, a can of milk, a package of crackers, two loaves of bread, a pound of rice, and a box of macaroni. The distribution of the baskets began on Monday and was continued all day yesterday.

The cadets of the organization, 114 in number, held their celebration at 128 West Fourteenth Street, beginning at 11 o'clock and continuing throughout the day, with a religious service and Christmas carols, a tree and gifts, a big dinner and an entertainment this afternoon. Colonel Charles Miles, in charge of the cadets, declared that the body, composed of boys and girls, had done especially heroic work this year, working much of the time from 9 in the morning to 11 at night. The added labor, he said, had been occasioned largely by the duty laid upon the cadets of seeing that the celebration of Christmas at the Salvation Army huts on the front in France took place on time.

The Volunteers of America, of which General Ballington Booth is President, sent out from their headquarters here some 500 boxes containing clothing, groceries, fruit, candy, and toys to prisoners and prisoners' wives in actual need. Several thousand other boxes were sent out from other cities throughout the country.

Dines 250 Newsboys.

At the Brace Memorial Newsboys' House of the Children's Aid Society, 244 William Street, 250 boys received a Christmas dinner last night from William M. Fleisa, Jr., who has been providing these entertainments for a number of years. Jazz music was furnished for the grand march into the dining room, and after dinner was over William Lewis Butcher, Superintendent of the institution, gave a present to each boy from the big tree. The celebration was followed by an entertainment given by amateur talent from the boys living in the house. Mr. Butcher said at the close of the entertainment that 2,520 alumni of the house were now in the military and naval service, only 75 of whom had been drafted, and that several thousand dollars worth of Liberty bonds had been bought by boys and workers in the house.

In addition to the Newsboys' Lodging House, the Children's Aid Society held special exercises yesterday under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee of the organization.

A Christmas play was the feature, along with dinner and gifts, of the celebration at the Kindergarten Department of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at 163d Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

Sailors Dine Poor Children.

Sailors of the United States Navy, who themselves were eagerly sought for as Christmas guests, took their turn in acting as hosts yesterday. More than a thousand poor children of Brooklyn received Christmas dinners and toys at the City Park Barracks from a fund to which nearly four thousand sailors were contributors. Meanwhile several hundred other children, invited through the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, were entertained on two warships in the navy yard, where chaplains, line officers, and men took part in the reception and Santa Claus was kept busy handing out toys.

About 1,600 men from ships in and near the port were granted shore leave, and 1,500 sailors in the barracks, besides those on the ships, enjoyed a big Christmas dinner.

A thousand packages containing writing paper, candy, cigarettes and other articles were distributed yesterday on the crew's gun, a warship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the gifts coming from school children of the region commemorated in its name.

PRESIDENT STAYS AT HOME.

Christmas Tree for Grandchildren at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Quiet ceremonies, few in number, marked the celebration of Washington's first war Christmas.

The President and Mrs. Wilson remained at home all day. They had planned to go to church, but rain kept them indoors. A Christmas tree was lighted for the President's grandchildren at the White House.

Mrs. Wilson distributed yesterday gifts to about fifty children, who live near a country club, where the President plays golf.

More than 125 turkeys were presented by the President to employes at the White House.

preceded by mass for the Catholic prisoners by Monsignor Luke Evers and a Protestant service conducted by the Rev. William Callahan. Similar dinners were held in the other city prisons.

Brother Clopheus, director of the Catholic Protectory in the Van Nest section of the Bronx, was host to the 2,500 boys and girls of the institution after a high mass in the chapel. Moving pictures followed the dinner, and a concert was given by the protectory band in the afternoon.

The Henry Street Settlement this year arranged many children's parties for persons who wanted to entertain the little ones. Others were entertained by children's plays at the Neighborhood Playhouse, but the greater part of the funds sent in for general use at this time was employed to keep the visiting nurses at the bedsides of sick children during the holidays.

The family of the late John D. Crimmins continued this year the practice which he had followed for the last thirty-five years, and provided a Christmas dinner for 250 inmates and visitors at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 213 East Seventieth Street.

In the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, 150 children were entertained yesterday under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee of the organization.

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FOUR CHAIRS EMPTY AT ROOSEVELT FEAST

Colonel's Sons All at Front and Christmas Is Quiet at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt spent the day quietly with his family at Sagamore Hill. It was the first Christmas day that the four sons, now in the American and British armies at the front, had been away from the family gathering. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Richard Derby with her two children were at the house, and the Christmas tree, with the toys for the children, was erected in the centre of the trophy hall, where the Colonel played with the little ones in the forenoon.

After dinner a cable message was received from Theodore and Archie, who are with General Pershing's forces in France, wishing all a Merry Christmas. Colonel Roosevelt would not give out the exact wording of the message, but said that it contained nothing more than the Christmas greeting to the family.

200 TREES AT WADSWORTH.

Cross-Country Run and Singing Mark Spartanburg Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 25.—"A gift for all," the slogan for the Army Women's Society, in charge of the celebration at Camp Wadsworth, was more than accomplished today when from early to late the Twenty-seventh Division made merry. Every one of the 200 units had its own Christmas tree, and tonight massed singing, under the direction of Hubert D. Wolsey, camp musical director, was held.

Though the big spread at noon undeniably made the biggest hit with men who have been eating army grub for months, second place for popularity went to the cross-country run held by Harvey Cohn, divisional athletic instructor. The race was a three-mile handicap, and the course, extending from the camp into the city, was lined the whole distance with soldiers, who had bet heavily on their favorites.

From the moment Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt fired the pistol sending the men off, the race, like that of last month, developed into a duel between Vic Voteretsas, Company K, 105th Infantry, and Nick Gianopoutos, sanitary detachment, 108th Infantry. Voteretsas finally crossed the line a winner in 17:17.

For the second time in their training the men of Companies I, K, L and M of the 107th Infantry will go into the trenches at 9 o'clock tomorrow night and will serve for forty-eight hours, twice as long as their last tour.

England Restricts Use of Cream.

LONDON, Dec. 10, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—The latest food restriction order issued here prohibits the use of cream, except for making butter or for invalids, children, or other persons upon a doctor's order.

Keystone Warehouse Co., Buffalo.
Colson & Hudson, Architects

"Turner for Concrete"

What is it worth to you to get your building on time? What will it cost you if it is behind hand?

Turner on time!

TURNER Construction Co

Business Drum Fire

BEFORE an infantry drive, the ground is prepared by artillery drum fire.

Have you ever thought of opening up the way for a *sales* drive, with a preliminary drum fire?

Let us explain to you our modern merchandising method which reduces selling costs.

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For private and public buildings. We seek competition, as only by competition can our shades be appreciated. Well made and installed by experts.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

WILSON GIVES OUT REPLY BY HOOVER

Continued from Page One.

sidering the increased canning use, there may have been a decrease."

Mr. Hoover emphatically denies charges that George M. Rolph, head of the Food Administration's sugar division, endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he is head through the arrangement of the Cuba price. The text of the Food Administrator's statement is appended.

Mr. Hoover's Statement.

SUGAR SHORTAGE.

For purposes of understanding the world sugar situation, four factors must be borne in mind:

a.—The United States, Canada, and England were importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-supporting.

b.—That the main sources of supplies to importing countries were:

1. Germany and neighboring powers.
2. The West Indies.
3. The East Indies.

c.—The German sources have been cut off entirely and Germany also largely absorbs the sugar of surrounding countries at the present time. Before the war England drew approximately 1,400,000 long tons per annum from German and neighboring sources. France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar and exported 50,000 tons. The French production in 1917 fell to 240,000 long tons. Italy produced about 210,000 long tons and imported almost none. The Italian production fell to 75,000 long tons. Thus these three countries were thrown onto West and East Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons to maintain normal consumption—or to reduce this by home economies. The East Indian sugar requires about three times the length of voyage and, therefore, three times the amount of tonnage to bring it from that source compared to the West Indies. The actual draft of sugar from the Western Hemisphere by the Allies was 1,420,000 tons, against 300,000 tons prewar normal. They also drew some 400,000 tons from Java and the East Indies.

d.—The steady shortening of shipping throughout the year thrust an increasing drain on the West Indies. Aside from this constant element of uncertainty in the position from month to month, another uncertain factor arose in that we could not judge the effect of their conservation measures in Europe. While drastic on the civil population, the consumption of soldiers is far above normal.

Embargo Upon Exports.

The Food Administration was created Aug. 10, 1917. The statistical evidence had indicated for some time that the heavy but uncertain draft of Western Hemisphere sugar to Europe might narrow our margin of supplies pending the new crop. In order to prevent supplies from going elsewhere than to the Allies, an embargo upon exports from the United States was put into force on Aug. 27, 1917, and the Cuban Government co-operated by placing an embargo on all its sugar except to ourselves and the Allies on Oct. 1, 1917. In the meantime, every effort was made by the Food Administration to secure voluntary reduction of consumption by widespread propaganda, in order that we might afford as much supplies to the Allies as possible.

Efforts were made to secure Java imports, but no shipping could be allowed by the Shipping Board, nor did our efforts succeed in securing foreign shipping.

In August the English Government reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita and in September the French Government reduced their household ration to 6 kilos, or about 13.2 pounds, and at the same time placed further restrictions upon use in manufacture. In August the French Government found itself unable to maintain even this ration from their supplies and appealed to the American Government for exports. These were granted, and it was agreed should be continued up to 100,000 tons.

The American household consumption being at least 55 pounds per annum per person, it was considered that the duty of maintaining French morale made our course plain. A plea for further reduction in consumption to assist the French was laid before the public by the Food Administration, as it was felt that this concession to the French and the other causes already noted would indicate at least sporadic shortages in the period prior to the harvest of Louisiana and beet sugars in November, although at no time would supplies wholly fail or even amount to privation if the public supported the administration in reducing unnecessary consumption. Requests were made to distributers to supply the confectionery and sweet drinks trade with 50 per cent. of normal, and this has been generally followed by patriotic persons. Such regulations were voluntary, as the Food Administration had no authority to impose them.

The Department of Commerce returns show the exports to the Allies were as follows:

	United Kingdom.	France.
August	17,090	21,051
September	749	10,996
October	9,868	22,670
November	33	17,702
Total	28,037	82,319

Shipments to France.

The Allied Traffic Executive gives the following shipments to France, (the dates probably do not exactly coincide,) and some sugar was diverted en route to France:

August	13,879	October	22,783
September	35,731	November	13,033
Total			85,426

During this period 236,777 tons of raws were shipped direct from Cuba to the Allies—a total of 327,133 tons to them since Aug. 1.

Subsequent to granting the French permit up to 100,000 tons, the car shortage in this country rendered it impossible to secure an even distribution over the country, and it was arranged to shift some sugar among Allies to France and allow the distribution of some 30,000 tons of sugar intended for France in the Northeast, we proposing to help the Allies from Gulf ports or Cuba, as the case might develop. We have not yet been able to do so, although the allied situation is today more critical than ever.

The Food Administration has conducted a systematic campaign for the reduction of individual sugar consumption. The reduction has shown in the decrease in candy sales, &c., but, on the other hand, a similar campaign for the preservation of fruit has increased consumption in that direction—but will reduce consumption later on.

In the face of the crucial situation in England and France and the obvious shortage in this country, any discouragement to this campaign is a positive disaster.

Taking into consideration the stocks of raw sugar on Jan. 1, 1917, the total net supplies from all sources—after deducting exports—from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1917, were, in the calculations of our statistical division, about 3,287,000 long tons, against 2,989,000 long tons in the same period of 1916, or an apparent net increase in supplies by about 300,000 tons. On the other hand, the carefully compiled statistics of the Department of Agriculture show the net sugar retained in the United States for the last three years is as follows to the 30th of June each year:

	Long Tons.		Long Tons.
1914	3,925,801	1916	3,553,733
1915	3,851,327	1917	3,777,640

Average for three years, 1914-16, 3,776,952.

Statistics Not Accurate.

Therefore while the consumption for the fiscal year 1917 was 223,907 tons in excess of 1916 it was only 688 tons in excess of the average of the three previous years. Consequently I am in doubt as to whether there was any real increase in consumption and as to whether the apparent increase cannot be accounted for as to differences in invisible stocks from year to year. Such a rough stock-taking by the Food Administration of supplies indicated on Sept. 1 that there was in the hands of refiners and principal storage houses about 300,000 tons. This has since been found by the Department of Agriculture to have been 325,000 tons. The stocks in these hands at the same date in 1916 are undeterminable.

Several explanations have been made of the supposed increased consumption, and many explanations given.

a. A higher wage level and consequent higher standard of living and the increase due to increased dry area.

b The largely increased amount of home fruit preservation.

c. Some household hoarding during the months of February, March, and April upon the general alarm created by the declaration of war. The trade journals of this period will confirm the time of this run upon the sugar bank. In my opinion there has been a reduction in household consumption since July 1st.

d. No statistics on sugar consumption from year to year can be looked upon as precise because of the variation which may occur in trade supplies, of which there has been no collected data, and there is some evidence of increased holdings by the trade because of unsettled condition.

e. Taking into consideration all factors it is not certain that there has been any increase in actual consumption, and considering the increased canning use, there may have been a decrease.

As to the situation between Sept. 1 and Dec. 6, the following indicates the supplies as nearly as we can estimate in round numbers:

SUGAR RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.
(Long Tons.)

Supplies.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
On hand	300,000	134,700	82,231
Cuban	140,380	72,981	9,882
All others	85,026	54,563	48,404
Louisiana			80,000
Beet	31,500	100,000	150,000
Total	526,906	373,244	368,517
Exports	22,206	41,013	43,000
Balance	504,700	332,231	325,517
Consumption, say	350,000	250,000	250,000
Balance forw'd.	154,700	82,231	75,517

The average monthly consumption is about 350,000 tons, and there has been in October and November at least 70 per cent. of normal supply.

Outlook for December.

During the month of December, if cars are available, the beet manufacturers can distribute 150,000 tons of Louisiana could ship 50,000 tons. Overseas arrivals should amount to 40,000 or 50,000 tons. This, together with stocks, should maintain 70 per cent. of normal consumption—if cars are available. After Jan. 1 arrivals from overseas should rapidly increase.

The movement into the Northeastern States has been the most difficult point owing to the railway blockage and embargoes on the Eastern lines. One result is to give sufficient supplies in the area of free movement and to cumulate the shortage in the Northeast. At the present moment about 140 cars of beet sugar alone destined for the Northeast are held up en route. By Dec. 1 practically all Cuban old crop had been exhausted, and under the Cuban embargo shipped either to the United States or the Allies.

My own conclusion is that the conflicting operation of the war declaration run on the sugar bank and the conservation measures have more or less neutralized each other; that the drain of the Allies on Cuban and American supplies denuded us of a margin of about 300,000 tons that we needed to maintain normal consumption, instead of about 70 to 80 per cent. during the last three months of the year; that this shortage has been accentuated by the lack of cars to move Louisiana and beet sugar promptly to areas of greatest pressure; that there is not today, nor has there been, any supplies available which have not been brought into distribution.

There has been a constant administrative difficulty from month to month in being unable to forecast the allied shipping position and the results from their reduced consumption and consequently of their needs.

Such statements that there have been or will be ample supplies of sugar available are not only wrong and opposed to every fact in the situation but if they are believed and acted upon by the American public will have done this country's war efforts incalculable harm. It is our stern duty to feed the Allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves. There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

Transports or Sugar Ships?

Today the number of soldiers we can send to France is limited by the ships we have available. If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year to piece out their ration we will have necessitated employment of the equivalent of eleven extra ships for one year. This in our present situation is the measure of transport and maintenance of 150,000 to 200,000 men in France.

The Food bill contains no price-fixing powers and no price-fixing in a legal sense has been attempted, and there has been no restraint on competition below profiteering level.

In order to protect the public from profiteering and speculation, to protect it from twenty-five-cent sugar in the face of a short supply, every element of the sugar production and sugar distribution in the country was called into conference and asked to voluntarily enter into an undertaking with the Administration to prevent these things. The national necessity was pointed out to these men. They were appealed to on the ground of patriotism to give their skill and co-operation to the undivided public interest in this time of national stress, to bury thoughts of personal gain and serve the nation. They were appealed to to bury their trade fights and trade jealousies and work in the common interest.

There are many interests to consider. The cane producers of Louisiana, the beet producers, the beet manufacturers, the Hawaiian cane producers, the cane refiners, the Cuban producers, the allied necessities, the American consumer. These conflicting interests have much accummulation of hatred and bitterness.

It has been necessary to organize these groups upon a voluntary basis and to drive this team to the common good; the ultimate ends being:

1. To protect our producer and consumer.
2. To prevent speculation and extortion.
3. To supply the Allies.

You gentlemen will, before you are finished, have before you evidence of the gigantic difficulties in the sugar trade, and the animosities that make this problem almost insuperable. I would like to point out that a task of similar dimensions has needed to be carried on in many other trades. Food control is a new field in the world and we have taken on even newer ground in the United States—organization on a voluntary basis.

August Rise in Prices.

The price of refined sugar to the consumer rose suddenly in August from 8¼ to 10¼ and 11 cents per pound. As a result of measures taken it has been reduced in the territory north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi to 8 and 8½ cents, or a reduction of from 1½ to 2 cents per pound, and in the South and Atlantic seaboard states to 9½ cents, or a reduction of about 1 cent per pound.

The price of sugar rose from 10 cents to 30 cents during the civil war when there was no restraint.

Sales of sugar from 16 to 20 cents per pound have been followed up vigorously and stopped, and is evidence itself of the prices at which consumers would have been mulcted had we not intervened. We have forfeited wholesalers' licenses in aggravated cases, and we have issued warnings to first offenders in a great many instances through our local administrators.

The Food Administration took the following steps:

a. Suspension of speculation in futures in the sugar market. This step has necessarily discommoded the business of many persons who lived upon Exchange operation, but stopped high prices being made for advanced position and the tendency of distributors to follow with their shelf stocks.

b. A voluntary agreement with the beet sugar producers by which the price of beet sugar was made 7.25 cents, equal to 1½ cents below the price then ruling and its universal distribution provided for. A voluntary agreement of the California-Hawaiian refinery to adhere to the beet basis, despite the higher basis for cane sugar in the East.

c. An agreement with the Louisiana producers by which the price was limited to 7.80 cents for granulated.

d. A request to American refiners not to pay more than 6.90, duty paid at New York, for import raws. Sales had been made as high as 7.77. The balance of Cuban old crop sugar available has been bought at this price and distributed, either in the United States or by the Allies, at these prices, and that this sugar has already come into the market is sufficient answer to the charges that this action prevented the sugar from reaching the American consumer.

e. A regulation limiting the profits of refiners.

f. A regulation limiting the profits of wholesalers and dealers.

g. A widespread propaganda informing the public of the maximum price it should pay retailers and that wholesale prices were not to be raised, and a ruling that retailers charging exorbitant prices would have their supplies cut off.

Dependent on Public Opinion.

The Food Administration, of course, has no ability to control retail prices except by public opinion, but all these measures have resulted in maintaining a price of from 8½ to 9½ cents, granulated, retail, depending upon the locality, and therefore the necessary freight differences.

Every one-cent raise in sugar from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 means $18,000,000 to the American consumer. Numbers of gentlemen would tell you that twenty-cent sugar would have prevailed and the public been robbed of $180,000,000 this year if we had not taken these actions. I do not contend that they could not have been more efficient. They are as efficient as they could be with the feeble weapon of voluntary agreement that we have been able to wield. Had the right not been striken out of the Food bill for us to purchase sugar directly for the Government both the price and the distribution could have been handled more efficiently.

The statement has been made that the action of the Food Administration in September in limiting the price to be paid for Cuban raws caused some 50,000 to 100,000 tons of these sugars to be diverted elsewhere and contributed to this shortage, aside from the operation of the embargo of the Cuban Government in our favor. A complete answer to this statement lies in the fact that all of the Cuban sugar since that date has come either to this country or the Allies and has been consumed. Some existing small contracts were permitted to Spain and Mexico, amounting to less than 2,000 tons.

I submit the following telegram from our Consul General in Cuba:

Exports from Cuba to neutral countries for September, October, and November, according to statistics here, as follows: Spain, 316 long tons; Mexico, 1,650. No other. Practically no sugar on island of old crops unsold. H. H. MORGAN,
American Consul General.

CONTROL OF CANE REFINERS' PROFITS.

Immediately upon the establishment of the Food Administration an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining, and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to $1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents, and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war; increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest, and other things, rather more than cover the difference.

Canvass of Cuban Producers.

After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on Oct. 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law. In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had during the first nine months of the last year sold for an average of about $4.24 per hundred, free on board, Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amounted to about $5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about $7.50 per hundred, or a differential of $1.84. In reducing the differential to $1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from Jan. 1, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about $24,800,000.

NEXT YEAR.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year, two committees have been formed:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French, and Italian Governments, two representatives of the American refiners, and a member of the Food Administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe but they represent the allied Governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the Allies, to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and Allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the Governments concerned, together with the Cuban Government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned, as good commercial men, have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred.

Comparison of Prices.

The price agreed upon is about $4.60 per 100 pounds, free on board, Cuba, or equal to about $6, duty paid, New York. This compares with:

	Duty Paid	New York.
The average realization of raws to Sept. 1, 1917	5.66	+.34
The high price of raws in August	7.77	—1.77
The price of raws was limited in September	6.90	—.90

This price should eventuate to about $7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners, at seaboard points, or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last, and from ½ to 1 cent per pound cheaper than today.

There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over $25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican, and Louisianian producer and part to the consumer.

Appeals to prejudice against the Food Administration have been made before this committee because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy, that we could get sugar 1 cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year, through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages $3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least 1 cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production, or that a minimum price of $4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers. The price ultimately agreed on was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits.

In Justice to Cuba.

If we wish to stifle production in Cuba, we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the Allies. Further than that, the State Department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies—but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba. Therefore, there is no imposition upon the American public.

Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34-cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to $1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade. Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery.

In any event, by the voluntary limitation of the California refinery sugar price to the $7.25 level three months before it came into force on the Atlantic seaboard in order that the last year sold for an average of about $4.24 per hundred, free on board, Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amounted to about $5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about $7.50 per hundred, or a differential of $1.84. In reducing the differential to $1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from Jan. 1, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about $24,800,000.

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OUR BOYS IN FRANCE PLAY SANTA CLAUS

Dot American Zone with Christmas Trees Laden with Gifts for French Youngsters.

FARE WELL THEMSELVES

Holiday Mail Reaches Base Port Late, but Groaning Trucks Get It to Camps in Time.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—The American Expeditionary Force tonight capitulated to Santa Claus. With a light snow falling throughout the zone, every man in General Pershing's army—"doughboys," cavalrymen, artillerymen, marine engineers, "mule-skinners"—stopped work as the sun went down and started in to do the bidding of the jovial saint temporarily in command.

First there was a rush to open the Christmas packages from home, for during the day mail truck after mail truck had arrived in the various towns where the troops are quartered, loaded to the top with presents. The mail arrived at the base port late, and extraordinary efforts were made to get it to the soldiers promptly. So many a lonely American fighter who had about come to the conclusion that his friends at home had forgotten him had cause to rejoice.

With their new sweaters on, new pipes in their teeth, some of them smoking fragrant cigars, the men of the army set to work in earnest making it merry for the children of France. At some distance from the American zone the railway engineers at the British front and other engineers at the French front were spending their Christmas Eve under fire, but even there the children of near-by neighborhoods were being cared for.

It was in the headquarters' town of the first division to land on French soil that the most elaborate entertainment was held. Because the church there was pretty small, the Y. M. C. A. hut was commandeered. During the afternoon the American officers and men worked hard erecting a gigantic Christmas tree and decorating it, while sentries posted outside kept inquisitive youngsters at a safe distance. Finally the doors were opened and the procession filed in, each little French boy and girl dressed in his or her best, and each accompanied by the mother, or, in the cases of the little refugees, whose mothers and fathers are missing, by the woman who is caring for the child.

There was a tense air of expectancy until the lights were suddenly flashed on and the tree and Santa Claus revealed. The revelation was the signal for a chorus of shrill, joyful cries from the assembled youngsters, who were all eyes for the tree, with its glittering tinsel, set off here and there by the customary red, white, green, and purple lights. Crossed American and French flags were numerously displayed, and from every branch there hung boxes of candy, jumping jacks, candy sticks, drums, dolls, and other playthings, and a plentiful sprinkling of apples and oranges. Piled high at the base of the tree were boxes containing toy soldiers, guns, uniforms, tops, sewing sets, heavy woolen mittens, mufflers, warm coats, dresses, and shoes.

Then the real, live Santa Claus, who in reality was none other than the French interpreter at Headquarters, stepped out. His springing activity called forth another appreciative chorus from the youngsters, and the host of khaki-clad soldiers standing in the rear, some of them still covered with the mud of the training grounds, grinned as they heard the children shout.

The only reason any soldier of the division was absent from the celebration was because there wasn't room for him to crowd in. For it was the men themselves who provided the bulk of the money, and they naturally were eager to see the children being made happy by the soldiers' gifts. Each of these gifts had been intended to fill as nearly as possible the heart's desire of the individual child, and as quickly as the child's name was called from the box containing the present the smiling, bashful young citizen of France walked up and received it. Then Santa Claus' assistants, who were certain designated soldiers, distributed the candy, fruit, and small toys to all.

There were entertainments of a similar nature throughout the army zone on Christmas eve, while the festivities were planned for Christmas day at some places.

The men themselves, in addition to the presents they received from relatives and friends at home, got many from other sources, such as the Red Cross and the tobacco fund, which latter distributed quantities of "smokes" on behalf of many newspapers in the United States. Despite the fact that there was a turkey famine many of the units managed to purchase a number of these birds in France, while others who were less fortunate were provided with chicken or goose, so that Christmas promised a day of "big eats" in the zone.

Taken all in all, the American army is spending a real American Christmas in France.

ENDS BOWERY BREADLINE.

Lack of Patrons Causes Closing of Long-Famed Charity.

Demand for labor to build ships and make munitions for the Government, as well as to fill the many jobs in other industries, has caused the passing, for the time being at least, of that ancient Bowery institution known as the breadline. Because of the general employment last year many of the missions on the Bowery suspended the free distribution of bread for "lack of patronage," and it was announced at a Christmas dinner at the Bowery Mission yesterday that it would have no breadline this year.

Some of the unemployed of other years who had to go to the breadlines for their food dined yesterday with officers of the mission. But they ate turkey. And despite the high cost of food the men who were in the breadline when the institution reached its height two years ago and the Hotel de Gink made it fashionable to be a hobo, are now making wages and wearing flowers on their lapels.

FOUR BUILDINGS BURN ON LONG BEACH WALK

Early Morning Fire in High Wind Does Damage Estimated at $400,000.

LONG BEACH, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—Fire early this morning started on the boardwalk here, and spread to three buildings. The blaze started in the Schloff Building from a Christmas tree on the boardwalk, and quickly spread to the apartment building of J. C. Hammond, and then to the Fuller Building, about 500 feet away.

The new fire apparatus of Long Beach fought the flames, and at first had accomplished little, as there was a strong northwest wind blowing. The Schloff building was occupied last Summer by a moving picture concern, and carpenters were changing it to that of a bathing pavilion. A number of carpenters were working on it.

Telephone from Long Beach at 2:30 o'clock this morning announced that the fire was under control, although the Fire Departments of Long Beach, with the aid of apparatus from Rockville Centre and Oceanside, had abandoned hope of saving a block of four new buildings, recently built on the Boardwalk at a cost of about $400,000.

GERMANS MUST STATE AIMS.

After That, Says Gibbons, America Could Consider Peace Offer.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons, responding to an inquiry today about an end of the war, issued this statement:

"I believe that the best way to end the war early in the coming year is for the Central Powers to make a definite proposition and one that will embrace all their aims and demands.

"On the part of the United States, I believe that the best governmental action would be for the officials to put themselves in a receptive mood for the generous consideration of any peace offer that might come from the Central Powers.

"I think that all Americans should put themselves in a position to sympathetically receive and consider any offer embodying fundamental concessions that would commend themselves to the Allies, and to ponder over these propositions in a dispassionate and broad-minded way."

DECEMBER 31ST

As the old year is ending, ask yourself whether it would not be the part of wisdom to start a new one—with the things which you most value safely locked in the vaults of

MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Established 1870

Purchases made to-day will appear on bills rendered Feb. 1, 1918

Paris **Best & Co.** *London*

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879

TO-DAY!

Women's Fur Collar Coats

AT EXTRAORDINARY SAVINGS!

New Coats **Reduced Coats**

131 coats, many of them new models, just purchased; others, desirable styles from our own stocks, are marked at prices which will insure their quick selling.

They are qualities which sold earlier in the season up to $69.50. Colors: taupe, brown, green, blue or wine. All of them richly lined and warmly interlined.

2nd Floor.

Large convertible collars of Raccoon, Nutria, Natural Muskrat, or Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat).

Featuring new shawl or roll collar Models in Nutria, Muskrat or Raccoon.

$27.50 **$38.00**

A New Purchase

THE GREATEST FUR VALUES OF THE YEAR

FRESHLY MANUFACTURED TO A HIGH STANDARD RICHLY LINED AND FINISHED

LAST week a furrier whose reputation for making up fine furs is second to none, and from whom we buy large quantities regularly, discovered he was considerably overstocked.

He invited us to choose from his large stock whatever might interest us and make an offer on it. We accepted, and bought most of the desirable fur coats, scarfs and muffs *at our own price.*

This purchase goes on sale to-day, and as long as the quantity lasts you have the opportunity to select from a wide assortment of fine new furs at prices much less than the cost to duplicate.

Fur Coats

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) Coats, lengths to 45 inches, plain seal collars and cuffs, select quality.
Regular grades $145 to $275
Sale Price $115 to $195

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) Coats, lengths to 45 inches, some with skunk collars and cuffs, others with skunk collars, cuffs and borders.
Regular grades $200 to $395
Sale Price $165 to $295

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) Coats, a number of short, sport models, some belted, with pockets, large seal collars.
Regular grades $165 to $195
Sale Price $145 to $175

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) Coats, a wonderful assortment of different models, mostly one of a kind, some with collars and cuffs of kolinsky, taupe fox, taupe squirrel, ermine, skunk, black muskrat, mole, etc.—a number with collars, cuffs and borders of similar furs.
Regular grades $250 to $475
Sale Price $175 to $350

NUTRIA COATS—three different models, in exceptional quality, made by the same manufacturer who has developed most of our successful selling garments.

First—a 33 inch sport model with belt.
Formerly in stock for $125
Sale Price $110

Second—a new model in a 45 inch full sweep box coat.
Regular grade $175
Sale Price $145

Third—a plaited, fitted model with belt which buttons to the body, 45 inches long.
Formerly in stock for $175
Sale Price $147.50

PERSIAN LAMB COATS—45 inch lengths, in a number of different models; some with skunk collars and cuffs, others with skunk collars, cuffs and wide borders.
Regular grades $225 to $350
Sale Price $175 to $295

In Addition a Number of Garments of Natural Squirrel, Taupe Squirrel, Moleskin, Natural Muskrat, Hair Seal, Leopard, Natural Muskrat, and Other Furs Are Included at Corresponding Savings.

Scarfs and Muffs

MUFFS Special	Regular Grade		NECKPIECES Special	Regular Grade
$20.00	$25.00	Beaver	$20.00	$25.00
$24.50	$30.00	Wolf	$24.50	$30.00
$30.00	$37.50	Black Lynx	$37.50	$45.00
$20.00	$25.00	Black Fox	$25.00	$30.00
$35.00	$45.00	Taupe Fox	$32.50	$40.00
$30.00	$37.50	Skunk	$25.00	$32.50
$55.00	$75.00	Kolinsky	$75.00	$95.00
$16.50	$20.00	Hudson Seal	$25.00	$35.00
$25.00	$35.00	Mole	$55.00	$75.00

In addition will be offered an assortment of natural and Kolinsky Squirrel, Jap Kolinsky, Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, white fox, cross fox, Japanese marten and other furs fashioned in capes, stoles, scarfs and muffs.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY *34th Street*

PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED FEBRUARY 1ST

Extraordinary Price Reductions

Entire Stock of

SMART SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$22.75 **$26.50** **$33.00**

formerly 26.00, 28.50, 30.00 — formerly 32.50, 35.00, 38.00 — formerly 40.00, 45.00, 50.00, 55.00

The Name "McCreery" on Each Suit Is Our Guarantee of Quality

Regardless of the present market prices, Suits have been priced below present wholesale cost to effect an immediate clearance.

The Assortment Is Extensive—the Values Remarkable

These Suits are the products of the foremost manufacturing tailors of high-grade garments—they embody all the new style features; smart and conservative models; fabrics are handsome in texture; attractive patterns; superior workmanship and finish; men of all proportions may be fitted, including "regulars," "stouts," "longs" and "shorts."

Beginning Wednesday Morning

At the New **Bedell** *Fashion Shops*

19 West 34th Street

New Purchase Sale of Fine Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs

In Addition We Have Combined and Re-marked Our Stock of Furs, and the New Prices Represent Values

Luxurious Big New Fur Coats

Fine Persian Lamb Coat, with skunk collar, cuffs and border. 45 inches long. Full flare model. Were $295 — **$195**

Fancy model fine Persian Coat, Large natural skunk collar and muff-cuffs. Semi-fitting. 45 inches long. Were $375 — **$225**

Beautifully marked fine Persian Lamb Coat. Large collar and cuffs of same. 42 inches long. Were $275 — **$185**

Hudson Seal Coat. 45 inches long. Natural skunk collar, cuffs and border. Were $275 — **$195**

Hudson Seal, with Sable collar and cuffs. Slightly fitted model. Fancy pockets. 45 inches long. Were $500 — **$375**

Hudson Seal, with natural skunk collar and cuffs. 45 inches long. Were $175 — **$125**

Hudson Seal Coat. 45 inches. Fine Marmot Coat. 45 inches. Were $145 — **$92.50**

Fine Marmot Coat. 45 inches long. Skunk Raccoon collars and cuffs. Some plain. Were $89.50 — **$55.00**

Natural Muskrat Coat. 48 inches long. Border of same, with outside pockets. Beautifully lined. Were $125 — **$79.50**

Black Pony Coats. Short lengths. Different collars. Were $59.50 — **$29.50**

An Assortment of Odd Muffs at Special Prices — **$5.95 & $8.95**

At very special prices, will be offered a table full of muffs to match scarfs purchased earlier, in a variety of furs, as black fox, opossum, wolf, Persian Paw, gray coney, red fox, etc.

Scarfs, Muffs & Fine Matched Sets

Reduced to Almost One-Half Former Prices

	Scarfs	Muffs
Beaver	(Were $22.50) Now $17.50	(Were $24.50) Now $19.00
Black & Poiret Fox	(Were $29.50) Now $17.50	(Were $35.00) Now $19.50
Hudson Seal	(Were $24.50) Now $13.50	(Were $19.50) Now $12.50
Skunk	(Were $35.00) Now $20.00	(Were $29.50) Now $21.50
Raccoon	(Were $17.50) Now $10.50	(Were $19.50) Now $10.50
Jap Kolinsky	(Were $85.00) Now $37.50	(Were $35.00) Now $19.50
Black Lynx	(Were $34.50) Now $22.50	(Were $34.50) Now $22.50

There will be included, in addition to the above coats, a very special assortment of finest coats of Leopard, Hudson Seal, Jap Kolinsky, Caracul, etc. Suitable for formal or street wear at corresponding savings. Coatees and capes practically half regular selling prices.

Feeling vigorous?? you bet! That's the way you wake up after a night on a Hall's Genuine Horse Hair Mattress and Box Springs. Nothing like it anywhere. You get up just full of energy. Try it for yourself.

HALL'S BEDDING

The Standard of Quality

is always reliable. Ask your dealer or call at our salesroom and examine the quality of materials and workmanship. We make everything in bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

INSTRUCTION.

FREE to BOOKKEEPERS

Wonderful new book tells how you can become a certified public or cost accountant in a few months in your spare time. Big demand for trained accountants in every line of business. Our graduates earn over $5,000 a year. Send for Free Booklet C and learn how you can get out of the rut and earn $100 a week.
UNIVERSAL BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
Dept. C, 17 Madison Av., N. Y.

N.Y. SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
34 FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE ALTMAN'S
We train you in 6 to 8 weeks at small expense. Day and evening sessions. Individual instruction. Enroll now.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

PROFESSOR CESAR DUSSAULT'S CONVERSATIONAL PICTORIAL SYSTEM teaches more in ten weeks than others in several years. It is the Masterpiece for the study of French: Burnice Goldthwait.

Amy Grant THE SPEAKING VOICE—the training essential for social or business success. 78 W. 55th St. (457 Circle.)

Elocution and Dancing Adults. Children. Miss Bevin, 147 W. 43d St. Opposite Knickerbocker Hotel.

FORMER LINER BACK IN AMERICAN PORT

Has Transported Thousands of British Troops During Her Three Years' Absence.

BRINGS NOTED VISITORS

Britain's Attorney General and War Mission Official See No Peace in Sight.

A former well known Atlantic liner, now in the British service, arrived yesterday at an American port after an absence of three years, bringing 166 passengers who were all traveling as guests of the Admiralty, from diplomats to shipwrecked horsemen. During the time the vessel has been in the Government service the vessel has transported large numbers of Canadian and British troops to various war zones without losing a life, which, the naval officers said yesterday, was a record.

On several occasions in the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay the vessel had narrow escapes from submarine attacks. Her high speed and long range quick-firing guns saved her. This time she averaged twenty-one knots and crossed from England in six days.

Her sides are disguised by decorations of a peacock blue somewhat after the style of those in the audience hall of the Mogul Emperor's palace at Delhi, and were designed by an artist of the Royal Academy, so the officers said.

Among those who arrived on her was Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, who was Chief of the Censor Board after the war began until he was appointed to his present post in 1915. He said he had come over here to spend one month in connection with legal matters in which the United States and British Governments are interested and primarily to settle the details for the conscription of British subjects living in this country. The Attorney General has been invited to deliver two or three addresses before the legal societies in New York and other cities before he leaves.

Another passenger was Sir Charles Gordon, a Canadian, who has been recently apointed Vice Chairman of the British War Mission in the United States and will take up Lord Northcliffe's duties until the latter returns after the New Year. He will go to Washington today to see the British Ambassador and then come to New York and take up his duties at the British War Mission, 681 Fifth Avenue. The British people, he said, were determined to carry on the war until the enemy had been defeated, so that a lasting peace could be looked forward to after all the war and desolation of the past years.

With Sir Charles Gordon came Lieut. Col. G. E. McCuaig of the Thirteenth Battalion of the Canadian Infantry, who went over with the first troops from Canada and has been fighting on the western front ever since. He was badly gassed just before the attack at Cambrai and is going home to recuperate in Canada. He said that the British troops in France and Flanders were in good condition and had become veterans in the modern methods of warfare.

TOWN PROUD OF LUFBERY.

Wallingford Cables Christmas Greeting to Fighting Flier.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Dec. 25.—The pride in him and good wishes for him of his home town were expressed in a cablegram sent today from here to Major Raoul Lufbery of the Lafayette Escadrille, fighting for France. The message read:

"In behalf of the people of the Borough of Wallingford, I hasten to congratulate you on your appointment as Major, which you so richly deserve, and to extend to you greetings of the season, hoping that the war may soon end with the right of each man and woman to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness secure through the heroic effort of yourself and the other brave men who are fighting our battle. May God bless and protect you is the wish of your townspeople and of all the people in the United States. JOHN E. MARTIN,
"Warden of the Borough of Wallingford."

Britain Preparing for After War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Information has reached Washington that the British Government has appointed a special committee with a view to preparing for financial arrangements to be made after the end of the war. Sir Richard V. Vascar-Smith of Lloyds Bank is Chairman of the committee, whose duties will also be to facilitate the conversion of works and factories now engaged in war work to normal production and to meet the exceptional demands for raw materials arising from the depletion of stocks.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Now on Public Exhibition
RARE CHINESE RUGS and MANDARIN ROBES
Collected by Mr. Frederick Moore
The Well-Known Connoisseur

Included in these collections are unusually fine examples of early Chinese weaves and beautiful garments worn by ladies of the Court and by Mandarin officials (shown on living models at the sale).

A HUNDRED CHINESE ANTIQUES
Collected by Mr. Alfred Sauer
A Permanent Resident at Peking

consisting of unique bronzes, Tang and Sung pottery, Sung and Ming porcelains, early Chinese paintings and other unusual art objects.

These collections will be sold at public auction in the following order: A Hundred Chinese Antiques, Friday Afternoon, January 4th; Mandarin Robes, Friday Evening, January 4th; Rare Chinese Rugs, Saturday Afternoon, January 5th. Catalogues sent free on application.

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
Park Avenue and Fifty-Ninth Street, New York

Dress Clothes for Particular Men

¶ There is a certain type of man who is almost super-critical about his dress clothes. He wants the finest of tailoring, the best of materials—inside and out—and a fit that is perfection itself. That is the kind of individual to whom Saks dress clothes strongly appeal.

¶ Wherever, and in whatever company they may be, a Saks dress suit or Tuxedo is never embarrassed by comparison, for no evening garments could be *more skilfully tailored or made of better materials.*

¶ They have a grace of contour and an elegance of finish found in no other ready-for-service garments, exhibiting in every line all the exclusiveness of higher-priced merchant tailored productions.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Dress Coat and Trousers, $27 to $60
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, $25 to $45
Dress Vests, $3.50 to $12

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

B. Altman & Co.

Important Reductions
have been effected in the prices of
Women's High-grade Suits
(fur-trimmed and plain-tailored)
The values offered are exceptional
(Department on the Third Floor)

Several Thousand Yards of
Cotton Dress Fabrics
comprising a large and varied assortment of attractive weaves and patterns, have been
arranged in Dress Lengths
and will be placed on sale to-day (to make way for incoming stock)
at phenomenally low prices

This Sale will present a splendid opportunity for buying materials for Spring frocks at a great saving in expense.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Year End Sale Extraordinary!

Men's & Young Men's Winter Overcoats, Ulsters & Suits

Every year after Christmas we offer a special to the men of New York and suburban cities. So Wednesday, Dec. 26th, '17, we start our Big Sale of Men's Overcoats and Suits.

Men's High Grade Suits
At $29.75
Were $35, $37.50, $39.75, $40, $45

Men's Sack Suits
At $21.50
Were $25 and $27.50

Men's Business Suits
At $24.50
Were $30 and $32

Men's & Young Men's Suits
At $18.50
A big special offering; a bigger assortment; all sizes.

High Grade Overcoats
Five Special Groups
(No. 1) $42.50 Were $50, $55, $60
(No. 2) 36.50 Were $42, $45, $47.50
(No. 3) 31.50 Were $35, $37.50, $40
(No. 4) 24.50 Were $30, $32
(No. 5) 18.50 Were $25, $22.50

The Arevento Raincoat Special
$12.75
Single or Double Breasted Model. Grey or Tan. Just the Thing for the Rainy Days.

U. S. A. Officers' Winter Overcoats
At $43.50
Were $60
The regulation model, full length and a real warm coat.

Winter Coat and Breeches
At $39.50
Were $50
A wonderful quality suit. Made in the U. S. regulation style. A smart, natty uniform and we guarantee to fit you.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Women's Smart Suits, Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns

Made-to-order at very special price concessions:

Tailored Suits, $69.50 upward
Made of Duvetyn, Oxford, Novelty Checks, Broadcloth, Tricotine, Serge and other desirable materials.

Women's Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns, at $85.00 upward

This special offering will be effective only for a limited period.

DRESSMAKING SALON THIRD FLOOR

BARR & CO.
English Bootmakers
338 Madison Ave.,
Opp. Biltmore Hotel
NEW YORK
Boots, Shoes, Slippers for Men and Women

LITTLE PIANO SHOP AROUND THE CORNER
753 Sixth Avenue
Between 42d and 43d Streets.
Christman Studio Grand, 5 feet long; has wonderful tone quality, and is substantially and elegantly built.
Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325
Clearing sale of used uprights—Lurch, $45; Milton, $75; Stuyvesant, Walters, $50; Columbia, $75; Young, $50; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.
Pathe, Columbia, Sonora Phonographs
SEE OUR SPECIAL
FOR $79.50. WITH 12 SELECTIONS.
CHRISTMAN SONS
Also 35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open Evenings.

Our interest-bearing certificates of deposit are a safe and profitable method of caring for funds temporarily idle.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York.
44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Tire Headquarters: Saves You $$$$$
FRESH STOCKS : TWENTY MAKES
at Saving of 20% to 50%
PURE GUM. FRESH TUBES.
Two for the Price of One!
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
Bronx and Westchester Customers accommodated at 2,800 Grand Concourse, corner 183d St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Bed Time Clothes That Men Like These Days
When the mercury refuses to climb noticeably—you will take comfort in a pair of these warm pajamas—and feel more satisfied when you realize how much you may save by purchasing them here.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.44
Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

French Books For Soldiers
"Over there" they speak a different tongue than we do. If you are going over you will want to know French, too. We have an assortment of French Conversation Books, some of them specially prepared for fighting men—all at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Sweaters at Savings
All Worsted, Heavy Weight, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon, also black and white. $7.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Silk Hose, at $1.39
Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Union Suits for Men, $1.79
Undergarments that will give warmth and service to men who prefer them "all-in-one." These are medium weight, natural color—and they come in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Velour Hats, $3.89 to $5.89

Well made in several smart shapes, of good quality, in various shades of green and brown.
For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are first to wear the hat you buy.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Conveniences
At the Public Service Bureau you may purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

20% Reductions
on
ENTIRE STOCK
commencing
Wednesday, December 26
C. G. Gunther's Sons
Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-seven Years
391 Fifth Avenue, at 36th Street
Join the Red Cross. Your Dollar may save a life

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

HANDICAP SHOOT AT NEW ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB TRAPS GOES TO GRANBERRY

GRANBERY HIGH GUN IN HANDICAP SHOOT

Wins Wild Goose and Leading Laurels at New Rochelle Yacht Club Traps.

G. P. Granbery carried off the lion's share of the honors yesterday in the special Christmas Day shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, held at the club's grounds on Harrison Island. He won the take-home trophy on the shoot-off, a leg on the December Cup, had the highest handicap score, and received one of the wild geese offered as special prizes by one of the club's members.

The shooting took place under ideal conditions, and a field of eleven gunners participated. The rain had ceased early enough in the morning to permit of the trapshooters starting their day under favorable conditions and there was an absence of any interfering wind. This resulted in some good scores being returned.

In the take-home event seven gunners tied with "25s," and on the shoot-off the trophy went to Granbery. It was the shoot-off which gave him the high handicap laurels of the day and one of the wild geese. Others to win geese, of which there were twelve offered, were R. Green, Z. Rogers, and F. W. Thompson, the three high-scratch gunners. The high handicap competitions in addition to Granbery were C. A. Marsland and F. S. Ham, Jr. This left six of the geese that were not distributed, and they will be offered as prizes at next Sunday's handicap shoot.

The best performance of the day was that accomplished by Green, who won the high-scratch laurels. He scored the season's highest run with an uninterrupted string of sixty-two hits, displacing the best previous mark of fifty-six.

Starting the day's sport a ten-bird scratch event was won by Rogers, who returned a straight string. In a fifteen-bird scratch shoot Thompson won the prize with a straight string.

The summaries:

Name.	T.H.	Dec. Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Score and Handicap.
F. S. Ham, Jr.	3	25	1 24	1 23	88, 15—100
J. P. Donovan	1	25	0 21	0 19	87, 8— 95
R. Green	1	25	1 24	0 23	95, 8—100
Z. Rogers	4	25	2 25	3 25	93, 18—100
F. W. Thompson	0	20	0 25	0 22	91, 0— 91
A. E. Eldredge	6	25	6 25	6 25	78, 22—100
C. A. Marsland	7	25	7 25	7 25	73, 29—100
R. Brodie	8	18	7 17	8 21	37, 35— 72
A. Stoddard	0	20	0 15	0 15	69, 0— 69
G. F. La Branche	8	20	7 21	8 25	62, 32— 94
G. P. Granbery	3	25	3 25	3 25	91, 11—100

WINNERS.

December Cup.—Legs won by Z. Rogers, A. E. Eldredge, C. A. Marsland, and G. P. Granbery.

Accumulation Cup.—Legs won by Z. Rogers.

High Scratch Gun.—R. Green.

High Handicap Gun.—G. P. Granbery.

Ten-Bird Scratch Event.—Won by Z. Rogers.

Fifteen-Bird Scratch Event.—Won by F. W. Thompson.

COCHRAN GAINS BIG LEAD.

Score of Billiard Match 1,200 to 249 in His Favor.

Welker Cochran gained a commanding lead over Albert G. Cutler yesterday in the 3,000-point 18.2 balkline match which they are playing at Maurice Daly's Academy. Cochran now leads in the event by a score of 1,200 to 249, Cutler not at any time thus far having shown the skill for which he is famous. Cochran on the other hand has ascended to the highest plane of billiard technique.

In both of yesterday's games Cochran's superiority was at all times evident. In the afternoon Cutler played the worst bit of billiards that he has shown. He was defeated with the score 300 to 8. Cochran opened the game with a run of 69, and from then on raced away from his opponent. He completed his string in ten innings for an average of 30. Cutler never did get the ivories rolling. He played ragged billiards for nine innings, with his average less than 1.

In the evening match Cochran forged further ahead. This time his average was 20, and Cutler was defeated by a score of 300 to 107. The latter played plodding billiards, his best cluster being 37, gained in the eighth inning. Cochran did not make a run higher than 73, but his counting was steady and Cutler did not have the skill to force him in the least.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cochran—69 0 21 6 78 2 0 108 14 2. Total—300. High runs—108 and 78. Average—30.

Cutler—0 3 0 0 0 1 1 3 0. Total—8. High run—3. Average—8-9.

EVENING GAME.

Cochran—4 3 73 1 4 13 0 0 60 1 43 19 20 1 0 22. Total—300. High runs—73 and 60. Average—20.

Cutler—11 7 0 7 0 1 6 37 2 11 14 6 3 1. Total—107. High runs—37 and 14. Average—7 2-7.

ST. JOHN'S FIVE IS BUSY.

Collegians to Meet O'Shea's Soldier Quintet Tomorrow.

The St. John's College basket ball team will play the first of its scheduled contests with the local service teams tomorrow, when it will travel to Camp Upton and engage the all-star quintet of the 305th Infantry. This team is coached by Lieutenant Joseph "Scrubby" O'Shea, former coach of the St. John's College 'Varsity.

At the beginning of the season St. John's prospects of a winning team were considered bright, but just before the first game the squad, which had hopes of regaining the intercollegiate championship which it held during 1910 and 1911, received a severe blow when two of the most promising candidates answered the call of Uncle Sam. However, the team is by no means weak, as was demonstrated in the game against Yale Saturday night. Thus far in their annual game, St. John's has triumphed five years out of seven against Yale.

The schedule for the remainder of the season is as follows:

Dec. 27, 305th Infantry, Camp Upton.

Jan. 3, Dartmouth, S. J. C.; 8, Niagara, S. J. C.; 11, Crescent, S. J. C.; 15, 305th Infantry, S. J. C., (pending;) 19, Columbia, N. Y.; 22, Alumni, S. J. C.; 25, open; 29, Manhattan, S. J. C.; 31, Loyola, S. J. C. (pending.)

Feb. 6, Georgetown, S. J. C.; 9, open; 12, Crescent, Crescent, (pending;) 15, Manhattan, N. Y.; 19, open; 22, open; 27, Lafayette, Easton.

March 6, Cathedral, N. Y.

BROWNIE IS FIRST IN BRUSH ON ICE

Moderate Weather Cuts Short Yacht Program at Red Bank After Gull Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—While rain interfered with the scheduled ice yacht events of the Independent Club, three boats sailed match races late this afternoon when the rain had stopped and left a smooth, hard surface on the ice.

Andrew White's Brownie outsailed Robert S. Johnson's Gull in today's racing over the regular club course, showing considerable speed in the northwest wind that at times blew the craft up on a single runner. Pierre A. Proal drove around the course in his aerosled, but showed too much speed for the ice yachts. The aerosled, when let out, skimmed along the ice at a rate of fifty miles an hour.

The rain, followed by freezing weather, has put the ice in ideal condition, and at a meeting of the North Shrewsbury Club tomorrow night arrangements will be made for some of the big races of the season.

Had it not been for the North Shrewsbury Club boats there would have been no races during the day. As it was the match race furnished one more brush between Gull and Brownie, in which the latter came to the fore. It was planned to have any number of competitions had the ice been in condition for this sort of sport. Many sportsmen from New York and the clubs around here were present, and there was keen disappointment when it became apparent that the moderate weather would prevent the ice yachts from skimming over the smooth surfaces.

There were skaters in abundance on the river and many sled parties were held. The championship races to be held next month will attract a host of ice yachts. It was estimated today that no less than forty of the Winter craft would be in commission within a week, and that all would be tuned up for the title races in the different classes.

MATTY TO LEAD BOWLERS.

Team of Baseball Stars Will Compete in National Tournament.

Christy Mathewson is to head a team of bowlers that will compete in the International bowling tournament to be held in Cincinnati from Feb. 16 to March 10. Some of the men who will be on the team with the Manager of the Reds are Eddie Roush, champion batsman of the National League; Heinie Groh, Hal Chase, Lee Magee, and Tom Griffith.

The tournament list of prizes will aggregate $30,000. Sixteen standard alleys will be installed in the O. N. G. Armory and accommodations are being arranged for a record breaking entry in the event. Immediately following the A. B. C. tournament the Women's National Bowling Association will begin its annual national tournament.

MARNE HERO WINS SWIM.

Wounded Soldier Victor in Annual Paris Contest.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Gerard Meister, who was five times wounded in the battle of the Marne, today won the annual Christmas swimming contest across the River Seine, a distance of 350 yards. The temperature stood at about the freezing point. The bridges and banks of the Seine were crowded with spectators, who cheered the swimmers as they plunged through the icy water. Meister won this event in 1913.

HOCKEY STARS PLENTIFUL.

Hewitt Has Hard Time Deciding on Team for Game.

Coach Hewitt of the Wanderers' Hockey Club, that meets the Queens University seven of Kingston, Ontario, at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink on Saturday night, has nine star players signed up and only seven positions to fill. When the Wanderers began practice it was thought that the team would line up with Mitchell at goal, Dufresne at coverpoint, Heffernan, point; Roach, rover; Smith, centre; Wellington, left wing, and McCarty, right wing.

L. Crovat, the star football quarter back, who played at Fordham last Fall, was the first man to threaten to break into the regular Wanderer lineup. He has been playing so sensationally the last two weeks that it is practically certain he will be in part of the game.

MILLROSE SHOTS ACCURATE.

Trophies Won in Straight Strings by Members.

Members of the Millrose Gun Club at Bath Beach spent their Christmas holiday at the club's traps yesterday in competition for two trophies. Both competitions were at twenty-five birds and in each instance the victor was credited with a straight string. Charles T. O'Brien won the W. E. Rice trophy with 25, while A. Gilmore was second with 22, and James McDonald, with 21, finished third.

In the shoot for the Charles Becker trophy Richard Burgess returned a perfect score of 25 shots, four better than that returned by James McDonald, who had 21. Raymond Roberts was third in this event with a score of 20.

HARVARD MANAGER COMING.

Moore to Represent Crimson at N. C. A. A. Meeting.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 25.—Harvard will be represented at the twelfth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, by Fred W. Moore, graduate manager and treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association. Lebaron R. Briggs, a former President of the National Collegiate Association, said today that he could not find time to make the trip, but regretted missing the meeting, especially since a discussion of the stand of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in abandoning intercollegiate competition would undoubtedly take place. Moore will also attend the meeting of graduate managers to be held in the Hotel Martinique on Thursday.

RACING MEN ASKED TO HELP RED CROSS

A. B. Hancock Suggests a Systematic Daily Contribution for War Relief Fund.

Racing men turned in a large amount to the Red Cross during the past season, but it is likely that a more ambitious program will be outlined to help keep the fund going in the coming year. Arthur B. Hancock, owner of the Claiborne and Ellerslie studs and one of the most prominent breeders in the country, is a leader in the new movement. In a recent statement he urged upon the breeders and owners of thoroughbreds the necessity of a systematic contribution to the Red Cross. Mr. Hancock's statement follows:

"Every man who reads, and thinks about what he reads, is alive to the needs of the American Red Cross on account of the war in Europe. Every such man must know that those needs will be ever increasing until the end of the war. I take it that every man who is interested in the ownership of racetracks in this country and in the breeding and racing of horses reads and thinks, therefore I urge them to contribute daily a portion of their earnings.

"I am suggesting to the track owners that they give 10 per cent. of their gross receipts from all sources, and to breeders that they give 10 per cent. of the sum they receive for each yearling sold for a price above $500, and to owners that they give 5 per cent. of the sums they earn in stakes and purses, and trainers and jockeys 5 per cent. of the sum they earn in excess of their salaries, which would mean the commission of trainers as paid on the winnings of horses they train and extra fees received by jockeys from owners of horses they ride.

"I hope to see by Jan. 1 a general conference of representatives of the American racetracks, thoroughbred horse breeders, owners, trainers and jockeys, also of racetrack employees, who could well afford to give 5 per cent. of their earnings, to act favorably on this proposal.

"It is a patriotic duty we should discharge, but aside from that, I deem it a movement necessary to refute the charges that have been and are being made by reformers that racetracks are mere gambling devices and that those who breed, race, train and ride horses, together with those who attend the races, are for the greater part mere gamblers, with no thought of God and country. As individuals we have contributed many thousands of dollars to the Red Cross, but to refute the statements that are being made against our industry as breeders and sport as turfmen we must make our contributions systematically and as a group."

JANOWSKI OUTWITS JAFFE.

French Chess Master Captures Sixteenth Game of Series.

By beating Jaffe in the sixteenth game of the match Janowski succeeded at last in getting on even terms with his adversary and this in spite of the fact that he had to give Jaffe the odds of four games at the start, the score now reading: Janowski, 8; Jaffe, 8, including the four points conceded to him; drawn, 4. The Parisian master, who played white, essayed a queen's pawn opening.

Everything went well until the nineteenth move, when Jaffe committed a great error of judgment by capturing the queen's rooks' pawn with his queen, thereby making that important piece almost altogether useless for the defense, which a few moves later he so badly needed, seeing that Janowski by a very ingeniously conceived attack forced Jaffe's resignation at his thirty-sixth turn. As a matter of fact he gave his opponent absolutely no chance whatever, once the latter had captured that pawn.

CORNELL VS. CITY COLLEGE.

Triangular College Chess League Tourney Opens Today.

Cornell and City College will be the first to meet in the opening round of the nineteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the New York City Chess Club this morning and afternoon. Pennsylvania's team will not start until tomorrow morning, when, should Brown also be represented at the eleventh hour, the Providence team will be required to play twice in one day. The three teams entered are the following:

Cornell—C. Hotson, '18; H. Adelsberg, '21; S. Ginsburg, '17; H. Berman, '18.

City College—H. Borochow, '20; E. Finkelstein, '21; S. Seplowin, '18; C. D. Franz, '19.

Pennsylvania—M. Schimselewitz, '19; A. Kohen, '18; S. Gerson, '20; G. Smolens, '19, or C. A. Wishek, '20.

WOMEN RIDE AT PINEHURST.

Miss Vredenburgh Guides Rex to Victory in Race Over Flat.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 25.—Miss Eleanor R. Vredenburgh of New York rode Rex to a well earned victory in the woman's flat race at the Christmas Day meeting of the Pinehurst Jockey Club today, defeating Topsie, ridden by Miss Esther Tufts of Boston, by a half length. Jessie C., ridden by Miss Mabel Bliss of Pinehurst, and George, ridden by Mrs. E. P. Spencer, New York, finished third and fourth.

The two-mile steeplechase was won by Little Horn, with Smith up. A short length parted the winner from Melrose, with Wynark up. Wynark fared better in the thoroughbred flat race, four and a half furlongs, bringing Molly O. under the wire at the head of a large field.

Tillman Outpoints Cline.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Johnny Tillman, the Minneapolis lightweight, won the popular decision over Irish Patsy Cline of New York, in a fast six-round bout here today. Tillman had the better of every round except the first, which was even.

FULTON FOULS TATE AND LOSES CONTEST

Boxing Title Claimant Throws Opponent Through Ropes in First Round.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 25.—Fred Fulton, claimant to the world's heavyweight championship, lost his bout here today with Harry "Texas" Tate of Nowata, Okla., in the first round by a decision of Referee "Billy" Haack, who ruled that Fulton was using foul tactics.

Soon after the start of the fight, which was scheduled for ten rounds, Fulton floored Tate as they were coming out of a clinch. Club officials declared the blow had been foul, but the referee warned Fulton and the fight was resumed.

Near the end of the round, after a clinch, Tate was thrown through the ropes into the crowd. Referee Haack then stopped the bout and censured Fulton. Tate's back and head were slightly injured by the fall. The crowd would not listen to Fulton when he attempted to speak from the ring.

Fulton was easily better than his opponent, but appeared worried by the rough attack of Tate. This bout was in the nature of a tryout for Fulton for a proposed contest with Jess Willard, the champion. Fulton gained few admirers by his loss of temper in the affair.

Olympic Bouts Are Held.

The Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem held its first set of bouts yesterday under the membership plan, and there was no police interference. In the feature bout Harlem Eddie Kelly scored a knockout victory over Dick Hyland in two rounds, while in a six-round encounter Young O'Keefe and Tommy Geary went to a draw. About 400 members of the club, which is managed by Eddie McMahon, witnessed the exhibitions.

Robson Gets Decision In Bout.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 25.—Tommy Robson of Malden got the decision over Fred Dyer of Australia in a twelve-round bout here today. The men are welterweights.

"Great cat, whatcher give me that for?"

"Well, take it back and exchange it. Rogers Peet won't mind a bit."

Winter outfits for prep school and college men.

Army officers' uniforms.

Sporting Goods—skates, skis, sleds—everything for outdoor sports.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS

ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

Hupmobile

The Comfort Car

CHARLES E. RIESS & COMPANY, Inc.,

Telephone Circle 1616. 1741 Broadway, at 56th St.

Avoid Disappointment

Place Your Orders Today for The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY—A Great War Map—NEXT SUNDAY

66 x 56 inches—Five Miles to an Inch—In Five Parts

Shows Territory in France Occupied by American Troops

THE NEW YORK TIMES has had especially prepared for its readers, by C. S. Hammond & Co., a large map of the war front in Belgium and France, 66 x 56 inches, which will be published in five parts in the Rotogravure-Picture Sections of Sunday editions of The New York Times December 30 and January 6, 13, 20 and 27, one part on each date. These parts, when mounted on cloth, will be well worth three dollars.

BY subscribing for The New York Times, daily and Sunday editions, for the month beginning December 30 this map can be obtained FREE.

DRAWN to a scale of *five miles to one inch*, many topographical details not possible on small maps are permitted. Highways, railroads, rivers, canals, cities, towns, villages, forests, and other features will be designated. Elevations of mountains and hills are given in figures. Forts and fortified towns, naval arsenals and aircraft depots, are specially indicated. The furthest advance of the German Army and the present battle line are shown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES map is simple and comprehensive; easily understood. Each of the five parts will occupy a double page of the Rotogravure Section of The Times and will be so printed that they may be lapped together accurately, mounted on muslin or heavy paper and make a durable map for reference.

A LIMIT of 500,000 copies has been placed on the edition of The New York Times map and this leaves only a small margin over the regular editions of the Sunday New York Times. **Announcement is first made to readers of The New York Times to enable them to secure copies for their friends by giving an advance order.**

America and the World War

Twelve Notable Articles

America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war will be discussed by a distinguished American jurist in articles in The New York Times during January.

The writer will picture the conditions that will confront us at the close of the war; the new opportunities; the responsibilities; the decisions to be made; the measures prompted by national interest and security. There will be twelve articles and they will be published on alternate days in January.

Information for the Woman Voter

"What is the difference in principle between a Republican and a Democrat?"

"If you vote at a primary, do you have to vote for the successful primary candidates?"

The above questions and many others will be answered in a series of articles on "The Woman Voter—Her Responsibilities and the Problems Arising Therefrom," published by The New York Times daily in January.

This will be a remarkable series of articles, informative and entertaining, of interest to male as well as female voters, because of the information they will give.

A woman of intelligence invites to her home men and women who answer questions put by herself and others in her position of enfranchisement.

Among the guests are:
A society bud,
A housewife,
A college woman,
A business woman.

Those who answer the questions include:
Chauncey M. Depew, Republican.
George Gordon Battle, Democrat.
Lafayette B. Gleason, Republican.
Luther B. Little, Republican campaign manager.
Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, President-Elect Board of Aldermen, New York.
J. G. Phelps Stokes, Socialist, who resigned from the Socialist Party because of its opposition to the war and the draft.
Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Vice President New York State Woman Suffrage Party.
Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman New York City Woman Suffrage Party.
Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, author "History of Woman Suffrage," well known suffrage writer and lecturer.
Miss Rose Young, Director Bureau of Suffrage Education, Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission.

The European War

The New York Times Special Cables

The cable correspondence of The New York Times far surpasses the news service ever attempted by an individual newspaper. More than 10,000 words by cable in a single day is a frequent occurrence. The ablest and most impartial newspaper correspondents in Europe are those who represent The New York Times. They include:

CHARLES H. GRASTY, with a roving commission to the capitals of Europe.

ERNEST MARSHALL in London.

WYTHE WILLIAMS in Paris and on the western front.

HAROLD WILLIAMS in Petrograd.

PHILIP GIBBS on the English front.

PERCEVAL GIBBON on the Italian front.

G. H. PERRIS on the French front.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Give Your Order at Once to Your Newsdealer for the Daily and Sunday Times. Make Your Order Cover All Editions in January

'WHY MARRY?' A HIT AT ASTOR THEATRE

Aspects of Modern Matrimony Discussed in a Diverting Stage Story.

NAT GOODWIN ON DIVORCE

Excellent Cast, with Ernest Lawford, Edmund Breese, Beatrice Beckley, Estelle Winwood.

WHY MARRY? A comedy in three acts, by Jesse Lynch Williams. At the Astor Theatre.

Jean ..... Lotus Robb
Rex ..... Harold West
Lucy ..... Beatrice Beckley
Uncle Everett ..... Nat C. Goodwin
John ..... Edmund Breese
Cousin Theodore ..... Ernest Lawford
Helen ..... Estelle Winwood
Ernest ..... Shelley Hull
The Butler ..... Richard Pitman
The Footman ..... Walter Goodson

The holy estate was again up for inspection last night at the Astor. Jesse Lynch Williams would, it is to be presumed, acknowledge the debt to Bernard Shaw which is owed by so many writers of modern social comedy. This granted it must also be acknowledged that his play is written from a thoroughly original point of view, is as keenly satirical as Shaw at his best and, last but not least, as amusing. From start to finish it held its audience in rapt attention, made it bubble wiht deeply felt comedy and not infrequently shout with delighted laughter. In Chicago the play ran ten weeks, which, as Nat Goodwin intimated in a curtain speech, is, in Chicago, a long time. It gives every promise of the best of fortune here.

It is against the financial basis of modern marriage that Mr. Williams makes his main drive. The world knows well enough by now that where wife, and even children, were once an economic asset, they have become a heavy liability. On people who live by the professions the fact bears with crushing weight. The young hero of the play is a brilliant scientist whose work is of the utmost service to humanity; and the girl he loves is his most efficient assistant in the laboratory. But their joint income does not suffice for married life according to the standards of the middle-class folk among whom they were born. What shall they do?

The girl has the faculty of seeing things clearly, if rather hectically, and of expressing herself with startling vigor. Children being financially impossible, and the society aspect of matrimony negligible to her, she declares for living and working with her man in a free relation. Among her near relatives are a lawyer, a minister, a judge, and a successful business man; and in the upheaval which her announcement causes the kinks in the holy estate as at present practiced are very thoroughly explored. Many wise things are said with startling freshness, many gibes made at all of us with irresistibly comic effect. Short of Shaw, no one has ventilated such a subject with such telling satire and explosive humor. And there are certain respects in which, as it seemed, the play surpasses even Shaw.

For this comedy is not merely a discussion. It tells a story which, granted the exacerbated attitude of its heroine, is plausible enough and which is worked out in terms of normal human nature too often incomprehensible to G. B. S. One is quite convinced that these are real young people, that their love is sincere and beautiful, and that their hearts are as warm as their ideals are high. The play is not only an admirable comedy but a good stage story.

There is, perhaps, a tendency at times to hammer away at current standards in conduct and to underline ideas. The head of the heroine's family, the business man and "old-fashioned husband," played by Edmund Breese, seems rather a bête noir to the author. He is made such a cad as to be quite out of any picture of normal moderns. But he at least does this service, that he makes comprehensible the revolt of his dependent sister, the heroine.

His wife, played by Beatrice Beckley, is the "old fashioned woman" and seems likewise somewhat stereotyped. But she is in the main true enough, and the part is played with such charm and deep sincerity that Miss Beckley scores a real triumph.

The part of the Judge, on the other hand, is a comedy creation of the first order, full of character and humor, and, as played by Nat Goodwin, is the kingpost of the performance.

This Judge has lived with his wife for twenty-five years and they have reared a family, but she is now in Reno, and, as it seems, he is reconciled, even enthusiastic. In the earlier parts of the play his strictures on the marital relation are a source of incessant laughter; and it was only in part due to the fact that they emanated from an actor whose authority on the subject is recognized. The amusement was not lessened when this Judge turned out to be really monogamous, and delighted at the return of his wife. The performance was sometimes unduly emphatic, tending toward the manner of farce; but it was always irresistibly comic.

Ernest Lawford was the clergyman and, though the part is not a showy one, he again evinced his quality as an artist by making it very sincere and appealing. Shelley Hull was the hero, and though a recent addition to the company made an impression at once strong and fine. Estelle Winwood played the heroine with great charm and intensity of feeling, sounding all its varied notes inerrantly. As the heroine of a subsidiary love story, Lotus Robb was very pretty and did her few scenes with admirable effect.

The company was, in short, one of the most distinguished of the season, and in the main worthy of a play which is perhaps the most intelligent and searching satire on social institutions ever written by an American.

McCORMACK IN 'LA BOHEME.'

Applauded by Big Holiday Audience—Caruso Gives $1,000.

John McCormack made his second appearance in "La Boheme" at the Christmas matinee at the Metropolitan yesterday, singing more freely than he had in the season's opening week, with a lyric style of natural ease, suavity, and charm that aroused great enthusiasm from the big holiday audience. Miss Peterson, the new Mimi, essaying her second rôle on this stage, was an appealing and youthful figure, and sang with more refinement than, is sometimes heard in modern Italian lyric drama.

Caruso gave his annual present of $1,000 to the opera chorus and orchestra, distributing not gold pieces but 200 crisp five-dollar greenbacks. It was announced that Mme. Farrar's cold had improved and that she would resume her rôle in "Faust" on Friday next. Director Gatti said yesterday that there was "no foundation" for reports that Farrar would leave the company after next season, or that the opera board had objected to her acting in moving pictures.

French in "La Nuit des Rois."

M. Copeau's company at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier gave their first performance last night of "La Nuit des Rois," the French version by Lascaris of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Mlle. Suzanne Bing was Viola, Mlle. Valentine Tessier, Olivia, and Mlle. Jane Lory was Maria. The Malvolio was François Gournac, Henri Dhurtal was the Duke, while the French Tobie Belch and Andrew Aguecheek were Marcel Vallée and Louis Jouvert, respectively. In the French version the part of Sebastian, brother of Viola, is played by a woman, in this case Mlle. Madeleine Geoffray.

MARGARET ANGLIN IN LIGHT WAR PLAY

"Billeted" Deals with Aspect of Great Struggle from a Farcical Standpoint.

SOME OF DIALOGUE CLEVER

Star Plays with Her Usual Poise and Finish and Makes the Heroine's Role Interesting.

BILLETED.—A comedy in three acts by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood. At the Playhouse.

Rose ..... Margaret Hoffman
Emmaline Liptrott ..... Sally Williams
Rev. Ambrose Liptrott ..... Roland Rushton
Penelope Moon ..... Phyllis Birkett
Betty Taradine ..... Margaret Anglin
Colonel Freedy ..... Langdon Bruce
Captain Rymill ..... Edward Emery
Cook ..... Myra Burrington
Mr. MacFarlane ..... Howard Lindsay

The second war play from England to reach these shores within the last two days is "Billeted," which brought Margaret Anglin back to New York at the Playhouse last night. It is only in the broadest sense of the term, however, that "Billeted" is to be regarded as a war play, for the shadow of the great struggle falls but lightly upon it. "Billeted" is essentially light entertainment—it deals with the moral aspects of war instead of the social, and it deals with them from the farcical standpoint rather than the dramatic.

In Philadelphia recently the play was acted by Miss Anglin under the title of "Lonely Soldiers," presumably because it was doubted whether the original title would be generally understood in America. In view of this country's ever-widening war experience, however, the restoration of the first title appears to have been a wise step. The housing of soldiers in a private home in wartime obviously affords a situation which a dramatist might be expected to take advantage of sooner or later; the present authors, unfortunately, have done considerably less with the material than was to have been reasonably expected.

The billeting in question is at the home of a woman whose husband had deserted her several years before the rise of the curtain, and, the action passing in a small English village, the circumstances naturally set the village tongues to wagging. The wandering husband, of course, turns up as one of the officers to be billeted; the wife, for certain reasons having to do with an insurance policy, has happened to announce his death immediately prior to his arrival, and thus the way is opened for complications. Eventually, of course, husband and wife find themselves again in each other's arms, and there is a secondary romance in the household to make the billeting a thorough success.

The play contains not a little clever dialogue, but it also has stretches which are dull and even moments which border upon silliness. It is not a particularly deft play technically, and the authors have been decidedly lax in the drawing of character. It was only the art of Miss Anglin which served to make the principal character at all interesting, for as a character she had not one redeeming quality. In the hands of a less skilled actress the heroine would have been totally without sympathy. Miss Anglin, of course, found the simple requirements of the part easily within her grasp, and played with her customary poise and finish.

Edward Emery was hardly happily cast as the husband, but acquitted himself creditably. Langdon Bruce and Phyllis Birkett did what was possible for the other couple, and a good bit was contributed by Howard Lindsay as a Scotch bank manager with a burr.

"GOING UP" IS ENJOYABLE.

New Musical Farce Is Full of Comedy and Tuneful Airs.

GOING UP, a musical comedy in three acts and six scenes, founded on James Montgomery's "The Aviator." Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Music by Louis A. Hirsch. At the Liberty Theatre.

Miss Zonne ..... Ruth Donnelly
John Gordon ..... John Park
F. H. Douglas ..... Donald Meek
Mrs. Douglas ..... Grace Peters
Jules Gaillard ..... Joseph Lertora
Grace Douglas ..... Edith Day
Madeline Manners ..... Marion Sunshine
Hopkinson Brown ..... Frank Otto
Robert Street ..... Frank Craven
James Brooks ..... Arthur Stuart Hull
Sam Robinson ..... Edward Begley
Louis ..... Francois Vaulry
Sylvia Thorn ..... Evelyn Cavanaugh
E. Tompkins Todd ..... Richard Dore

"Going Up," a musical farce founded on James Montgomery's comedy "The Aviator," was produced last night by Cohan & Harris at the Liberty Theatre before a large audience, who appeared to enjoy the play thoroughly from start to finish. The book and lyrics were written by Otto Harbach and the tuneful music was composed by Louis A. Hirsch.

Robert Street, the author of a book called "Going Up," finds himself very popular in the first act, which takes place at the Gordon Inn, Lenox, and every one is trying to meet him. His press agent thinks it would be a fine boost for the book if Street went up in a machine. A mechanician is wired for, to go up in the airplane with him.

Grace Douglas, to whom the author is engaged, wants him to make a flight because her father wishes her to marry a French aviator named Jules Gaillard. When Sam Robinson, the mechanician, arrives he is too stout to go up in the machine and Street has to do the flight alone.

The third act, which has the most action and fun in the play, takes place near the hotel from which Street finally goes up in the airplane after his rival, the Frenchman, and the next scene shows his machine moving swiftly among the clouds, to the applause of the audience.

After great excitement and the receipt of many humorous messages Street lands safely and returns in an automobile to the Gordon Inn, where he is carried shoulder high and marries the girl of his choice.

Two of the best songs were "Going Up" and "I Want a Determined Boy" and there was some graceful dancing by Edith Day, who took the part of Grace Douglas. Frank Craven, as Street was very good, indeed, as was John Park, as John Gordon, manager of the hotel, and the other rôles were ably filled. The chorus wore pretty costumes, were well trained, and full of vim, which helped considerably to make a success of the play.

NEW GERMAN PRODUCTIONS.

"The Blue Danube" at Yorkville; "The Other Face" at Irving Place.

New productions were made at both of the local German theatres last night—a musical play at the Yorkville and a comedy at the Irving Place. The former, "On the Blue Danube," contained a score arranged from the compositions of Johann Strauss, and had Mizi Gizl in its leading rôle.

At the Irving Place Theatre Rudolf Christians's players revived an old comedy by Oscar Blumenthal, "The Other Face," first produced at the same theatre many years ago, when Conried was the director. Heinrich Marlow had the principal rôle in last night's production, and among others were Richard Feist, Christian Rub, and Hanns Unterkirchner.

'Butterfly' for New Year's Matinee.

"Madama Butterfly" will be next Tuesday's special New Year's matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House, an American cast including Farrar, Althouse, and Chalmers. Other events of the week, as far as now scheduled, will be a gala Sunday concert with ten stars, a Monday repetition of "Marouf," a performance of "Aida" on Tuesday night in Brooklyn, and on Thursday, Jan. 3, a production of Liszt's "St. Elisabeth," with Easton, Matzenauer, Whitehill, and Schlegel.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. COMMENCING MONDAY (New Year's Eve) Seats Now.
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC OPENS SAT. NIGHT.

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Jan. 1st.
POPULAR MAT. TODAY
"GOING UP"
Opened last night. The audience loved it and acclaimed it THE BEST MUSICAL PLAY OF THE SEASON.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. at 2.
FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in her SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
ALEXANDRE DUMAS' DRAMA
THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
with a remarkable Cast, including Conway Tearle, Holbrook Blinn, Rose Coghlan.
STIRRED
A FIRST NIGHT AUDIENCE AS IT HAS NEVER BEEN STIRRED BEFORE

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way. 43 St. Evs. 8:30 M. Mts. Today, Sat. & Jan. 1, 2:30
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING"
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Sat. 2:20.
DONALD BRIAN HER REGIMENT The Musical Comedy Success
NEXT MON. MRS. FISKE in "MADAME SAND."
SEATS NOW. NO ADVANCE NEW YEAR'S EVE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY. Sat. & Jan. 1, 2:30.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
(LOSING ELOISE)

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY and Sat. 2:30.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller
Next Mon. Mrs. Fiske moves to the Knickerbocker. New Year's Eve, Mon., Dec. 31. Seats Tomorrow.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Jan. 1, 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A SNAPPY REVUE WITH A CAST DE LUXE & A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS

CENTURY Broadway, 62d St. Mat. Today, Pop. Prices. Evenings at 8:20.
Lew. Fields, Cecil Lean, Bessie McCoy Davis and added Star, Elsie Janis.
MISS 1917
Sunday Night Popular Concert.
AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A Night in Spain." Dance Revue. Reserve Tables Now for New Year's Eve.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tod'y, Sat. & Jan. 1
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
COHAN & HARRIS Tom'w & Fri. Aft. 2:45, also Sat. Morn. 10:45.
HOLIDAY MATS. FOR CHILDREN.
YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE WILL ENJOY THE 3 NEW PLAYS AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK Tomorrow, Fri., Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & New Year's, 2:15.
THE VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK DAVID BELASCO presents
To-morrow (THURSDAY) FRIDAY SATURDAY POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & New Year's, 2:30.
POPULAR $1.50 MAT. TODAY.
Business Before Pleasure
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Fred Stone in JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day, Sat. & Jan. 1, 2:30.

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Over the Top
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Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

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First Matinee To-day
The PLAYHOUSE on West 48th Street last night shook with a Yuletide of laughter, and today all New York has caught the glad cheer—
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A HAPPY NEW YEAR COMEDY IN 'BILLETED'
Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30.
FIRST MAT. (Special) TO-MORROW.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM ELLIOTT MAXINE
IRENE FENWICK MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & New Year's.
"SCORES A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Eve. Sun.
YES OR NO
A Play of Women and Their Homes.

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THE GRASS WIDOW
FUN - MUSIC - GIRLS
FIRST MATINEE TODAY.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & New Year's.
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(By Courtesy of Mr. Belasco)
D'Indy's Symphonic Variations, "Istar"
Tickets at Box Offices, Geo. Engles, Mgr.

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Fri. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rigoletto. Hempel, Braslau; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $2), Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delaunois, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Ruysdael. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1917.

THE WAR WON'T WAIT.

President WILSON has set the stamp of his approval upon a timely injunction addressed by Secretary REDFIELD to his bureau chiefs. It is to be circulated, posted up, and made a guiding rule in the transaction of all war business. It should be a golden rule, a precept always to be heeded:

> Forget how things were done before the war, eliminate red tape. We must learn with the Germans that "the war won't wait." Delay is the Kaiser's ally.

It is hard for subordinates bred up in precedent to forget what they have learned and practiced. Red tape is routine, and sometimes it is evasion of responsibility. Seldom can an old dog be taught new tricks. There are mastiffs in the departments that fetch and carry the livelong day in the same old way. They can be reformed only from the top and by peremptory command. They will pay no attention to Secretary REDFIELD's injunction, or to the President's indorsement of it, unless somebody blazes the way. No one is too high up to practice what he preaches. The Cabinet officers must forget how things were done before the war and cut the barbed wire known as red tape.

General LEONARD WOOD cut red tape with shining shears when he bought 20,000 overalls for his men at Fort Funston, who had no togs to work in because none had been supplied by the Quartermaster General. That Colonel commanding at Fort Ethan Allen who seized several thousand pairs of blankets at a Winooski woolen mill working on a Government contract and carted them out to the reservation was another full-sized man who stood in the breach and accepted responsibility.

Preparedness is impossible with reactionaries on guard. Eliminate them if they can't be cured. Certainly they can't be endured. Take the short cut. When in doubt assume responsibility. Read the "Message to Garcia" over and over again. Do it yourself. Thus the war won't have to wait. Thus delay, the Kaiser's ally, will be abolished.

A MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

The proposal to create a Secretary of Munitions who shall mobilize the resources of the country and organize manufacturing plants signifies lack of confidence in the old system of increasing the output of State arsenals and making contracts with private firms. For a little war, for instance our affair with Spain, it is adequate; for the titanic struggle that convulses the world today no nation involved could afford to depend upon it.

Even the Germans, with all their forethought and planning, ran short of ammunition early in the war. The British at Neuve Chapelle in two weeks exploded as many cartridges and shells as were used in the Boer war, which lasted two years and three-quarters. At Przemysl the Germans fired 700,000 shells in four hours. The Allies in the Champagne offensive of September, 1915, threw 50,000,000 shells into the German lines in three days. This was vastly exceeded in the great battle of the Somme that went on for four months. When it began on July 1, 1916, Great Britain had piled up behind the battle front many acres of shells, a store so huge it seemed inconceivable that any army, no matter how far-flung, could ever need a fresh supply; but ammunition motors have ever since been rolling up to the line with more and more shells. The cry was not only for ammunition but for guns, guns, guns.

Great Britain soon discarded the old system, which left so much to good intentions, to private enterprise, and to chance. It almost ruined KITCHENER's reputation. There succeeded the colossal enterprise of national factories and controlled plants directed by a Minister of Munitions, LLOYD GEORGE. He prepared the way in a great swing "round the circle," appealing to engineers, manufacturers, skilled and unskilled labor, to get together to win the war. The labor unions were asked to suspend their rules until the return of peace, and, among other things, to consent to the employment of unlimited numbers of women in the production of munition parts. Special legislation was, of course, necessary, and amendments followed until the industrial machine was adjusted to the demands of the war.

A tribunal was created for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, but the interests of both sides to the contract were protected. Power was given to the Government to commandeer premises, plants, and warehouses for national factories, of which twenty-six were soon in operation. The profits of private firms were restricted, but on a reasonable basis. The country was divided into local districts, each under a committee of business men. Resources were completely mobilized. Machine-tool makers were placed under Government control to make up a shortage rapidly. A volunteer army of nearly 100,000 workmen was raised. Munition workers were brought back from the front. By October, 1915, there were in Great Britain more than a thousand controlled establishments, besides the national factories; and the workers, men and women, numbered a million. The genius who pulled the wires of this great enterprise was the Minister of Munitions.

In legislating for the production of war material, ammunition, guns, the United States has benefited by the experience of Great Britain, but has not adopted her drastic measures. War Department control is still retained. Mobilization of resources is not thorough, and there is no American Minister, or Secretary, of Munitions. Unless British methods are adopted there will never be ammunition enough, and there will be a deplorable deficiency in guns. The Secretary of Munitions should be a big-brained business man of proved executive capacity, not a hurrah-boys leader or a versatile politician. Congress on reassembling should take up the problem and solve it.

SENATOR NEWLANDS.

The sudden death of FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS deprives the Senate of a valuable member. He was not showy, he was useful. He had been in Congress for nearly a quarter of a century, and from the very beginning he took his membership not as a political office but as a place in which to work. He went about it as would a serious man learning a business and afterward carrying it on. He was an earnest Democrat, but he regarded himself wholly as a public servant, and by thinking of nothing but serving the public he came to serve it well.

It is not merely that there was nothing of the demagogue about him. No one can recall a speech or public act of his that seemed to be inspired by any other thought than that of a man employed by the public and intent on the best possible performance of his task. His time and thought were given neither to the study of caucuses and primaries nor to the art of popularity, but entirely to the consideration of the problems of legislation and the best way, from the standpoint of the public interest, to deal with them.

It is to the credit of the Senate that such a man came in the course of time to be very influential in it. It is to the credit of Nevada that she kept such a man continuously in a post which is so often filled by men with more glitter and less solidity. She was rewarded, for inconspicuous as Nevada is in the sisterhood of States, she attained a disproportionate conspicuity in the councils of the States through Senator NEWLANDS.

A VISIT TO THERESA.

The Wisconsin village of Theresa swam into our ken only the other day, but its name will be honorably remembered henceforth. It commemorates an aunt of that regretted patriot, Senator PAUL HUSTING, whose home was in Mayville, not far away. A fife-and-drum corps from there opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner" the meeting, held at Theresa Thursday night, in mud ankle-deep, of some 400 citizens of three counties. Working men and women, clergymen, business men were seeking one EMIL SEIDEL, a Socialist Alderman of Milwaukee. He had been advertised to speak at a Socialist meeting, but the use of a hall by it had been refused. The crowd searched a hotel for him. "Get SEIDEL and make him kiss the flag!" was the cry. Some protested. That was too good for him; "all he can do is to get on bended knees before it."

Father GROFF of St. Theresa's Church, who is "for America first, last, and always," opened his church to the searchers. Scouts, hunting in vain for SEIDEL, brought in a son of a member of his committee. The Clerk of the Dodge County Courts asked him if he wanted to swear allegiance to the flag and the United States. Yes. "Then get down on both knees on this platform, hold up your hand, swear to uphold this flag and this country!" Done. "Kiss the flag!" Done. Whereupon everybody shakes the swearer by the hand.

Judge MARTIN LUECK presides. He asks two officers of the Reserve Corps to take seats on the platform, makes a mighty short and sound speech. The assembled citizens are not pining for long talks. Hear Judge LUECK:

> We are either for America or against her. We are not going to allow pro-German propagandists, anarchists, or Socialist agitators to tear down our Government. We are going to stand behind these young men who go into the trenches.

"This is America," said another speaker, "and Kaiser-lovers are warned to get behind the United States in the war." The patience of the people of Dodge, Washington, and Fond du Lac Counties "was worn to a frazzle by Milwaukee agitators." Mr. CLAUSEN, President of the State Manufacturers Association, read the platform adopted by the Socialists at St. Louis last Spring, denouncing the war as a crime and recommending "mass action" to oppose the levy of a national army.

These citizens, among whom were Judges, court officials, a Prosecuting Attorney, a Chief of Police, assembled in Theresa for a little orderly and quiet "mass action" against German socialism. They had no purpose of violence. They made divers persons kiss the flag. They had appointed a committee whose duty it was to make SEIDEL stand up on a chair in the street and repeat the oath of allegiance to the United States. SEIDEL's own committee had notified him that he wasn't needed in Theresa. It seems that he was lately fined $50 in a town near by for using language "tending to provoke an assault and breach of the peace." Evidently he had been talking the familiar Socialist sedition.

We notice among "the prominent men" who took part in the Theresian demonstration KULLS, ROLF, HERBERG, JESKE, HUSTING, CLARK, RIORDAN, O'MEARA, MCCLURKEN, MURRAY, all-American Americans of divers origins.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Representative MURRAY HULBERT has an intimate, a thorough and comprehensive, knowledge of the Port of New York. He sees it as a whole, with a large vision. As a member of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors he has worked incessantly for the improvement, commercial and military, of this port. In spite of the reluctance of many members of Congress to appropriate money for New York, he has labored steadily and often successfully for the harbor dredging and deepening, for the improvement of the East River and the Hudson. He sees harbor, docks, wharves, terminal facilities as one. With such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants' Association, with all the students and the friends of the growth of this port and its commerce, he is a valued counselor and co-operator.

For his choice of Mr. HULBERT as the next Commissioner of Docks and Ferries Judge HYLAN deserves high commendation. He has taken an accomplished expert. He puts into skilled hands this post, always of the first importance, and now also an adjunct of military and naval use and need. The appointment speaks well for Judge HYLAN's foresight, wisdom, and patriotism. A series of appointments of the same sort will change into supporters a good many of his recently severe opponents.

If Mr. W. J. FLYNN, an excellent Deputy Police Commissioner for too short a time in Mayor GAYNOR's day, and known to the country as the shrewd, subtle, resolute, and effective head of the United States Secret Service, from which he resigned to the general surprise and regret, is to be Judge HYLAN's Police Commissioner, the Judge will score notably again, satisfy again public opinion, and win public applause. May he keep all his appointments up to this standard!

WAR DEPENDS ON WORK.

In this week's ANNALIST Professor DAVENPORT suggests that the United States should be cautious about deceiving itself or its allies regarding the performance of impossibilities by the United States any more than by any other nation. The redemption of assurances that we shall send millions of men to the trenches across the ocean requires more from us than has been done by any country, even Germany. It is not a question of whether the necessary funds shall be found by taxation or by borrowing. It is not a question of funds at all. There are billions of credit in existence, but they might all be absorbed with the effect only of raising the scale of prices and making the problem more difficult. We are spending at about the rate of a billion a month, and are talking of raising twenty billions a year. That would be $200 for each of us each year, $900 for each family.

We have already found more money than can be spent, only to discover that money will not produce what we need for ourselves. We must get along with what railroad facilities we have, whether or not rates are raised. No increase of wages or profits will give us the coal we need while the railways are deficient. It is idle to supply the Government with funds in any manner when the limitation is one of the capacity of labor and plants to produce and of railways to distribute. We are discovering that war is a matter of work rather than of wages. It has been discussed as a matter of finance, when it is rather a matter of human resources. Are we willing to work? Would we rather work than be beaten? Are we all willing to bury smaller issues and each of us account for one of the enemy, soldier against soldier, worker against worker, and so on through every age and sex and class? In that view the outlook is hopeful.

The object of these considerations is to remove difficulties, not to raise them. It is idle to say that we are in a fighting frame of mind when waste and luxury are visible in every public place, and when workers carry on their class campaigns as though there were no need to unite labor and capital against the common foe. The waste of resources is flagrant, but the waste of spirit is worse. If the spirit were willing, the waste would stop, and the resources would be increased. "Button strikes" and profiteering would shrink from the reproach of a spirit such as it should be in a war for ideals. In his speech cabled to THE TIMES the British Premier said that the Government had decided to "go first to the trade unions, and "afterward to the House of Commons, "to ask them to equip us with greater "powers." In this country, too, it is necessary to go to the workers as well as to Congress. And there is no cause for doubt regarding the response in either case in either country.

Our labor leaders have shown a sense of responsibility, and our wage earners have responded to their leadership. In fact, the temper of the people compares favorably with the spirit of the lawmakers. The exceptions prove the rule, but get so much attention that there is danger of the rule of general good conduct being overlooked. Russia is the only country in which the war has produced disorganization. In every other country the spirit has risen to the occasion. Unless we imitate the Russian example, we shall surprise ourselves by the capacities which we shall develop. But the road to victory and peace lies through unity, not through any idea that any class has a monopoly of virtue or wisdom and can alone solve the international problem by raising other problems which can never be solved while human nature lasts. Workers will win the war if they will work, but never by strikes. Russia is the signpost that ruin lies on that road.

INTELLIGENCE VERSUS IGNORANCE.

There is a nice question whether German intelligence or Russian ignorance is more destructive of the accomplishments of civilization. No one will deny the claim of German efficiency in that respect, so far as the record has gone. But the Russian record has only begun, and perhaps rivalry will be ended by the coalition of the two forces. German intelligence has the advantage that its crimes are logical, even wanton waste and cruelty having traces of reason, in the German manner. The Bolsheviki have the advantage in that they know not what they do, and are destructive without intent and beyond intent.

However, it is too early to give the victory to one over the other. The German record is longer, but there is no telling what marvels of destruction may be worked by the Bolsheviki unawares. Besides, their greatest successes in this respect are incomplete. They may fall at the moment of victory, as happened to the German armies. The Russians may rebel against their benefactors, through their perception that there must be an end to robbery and waste, and prevent the full fruition of the contest for the palm of destruction. In that case the Germans would remain the champion destroyers of all time, leaving to the Bolsheviki the barren rôle of horrible example for all nations which have Bolsheviki of their own. The lesson ought not to be wasted upon those among us who promise to bestow blessings in like manner, nor on those who are to be the beneficiaries of robbery and theft in the name of progress and humanity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Least He Was "Sincere."

Like the fabled pianist of the Western mining camp, ROBERT BRIDGES was doubtless doing his best to earn whatever his wage may be as Poet Laureate when he wrote his "Christmas Eve, 1917." It is therefore a matter of almost as much satisfaction as wonder that neither then nor since the production of this truly remarkable poem did he meet the undeserved fate that threatened the well-intentioned musician. But Mr. BRIDGES certainly took desperate chances, and that he is still unharmed shows what a gentle and kindly people the English are, or that they expect little of their laureates and are not disappointed when they get nothing at all.

Of course this Christmas put a particularly heavy strain on anybody obliged to write conventionalities about it in either prose or verse. By the exercise of sufficient ingenuity there could now be found, indeed, and were, reasons for rejoicing, the adequacy of which cannot be denied; but the trouble with those reasons is that the very people who admit their adequacy are illogical enough not to go ahead and rejoice. Instead, they insist on feeling that joy deferred, no matter how confidently prophesied, sickens the heart.

That may explain why Mr. BRIDGES, who in happier days did write graceful verse, now offers us, as a Christmas ode, something that for clumsy dullness breaks the record of his most thoroughly forgotten predecessors in office. ALFRED AUSTIN's shade may well exclaim, "And they called my poems bad!" while that of the unlamented PYE will be tempted through Mrs. PIPER or some other obliging "medium" to claim the privilege of a new hearing.

Fortunately for the laureate, the enormous difficulty of reading his poem through will prevent all except a few slaves of duty from knowing the full extent of his offense against his amiable and virtuous Muse.

He Knew Germany Long Ago.

Though ROMAIN ROLLAND is nowadays enough of a pacifist to be charged with being pro-German, the Germans themselves, or such of them as have waded through his next-to-interminable "Jean-Christophe," have little excuse for considering him a friend. For in that work, colossal in at least one way, he pictured Germany much as we know her today, and he did it, too, when few other people had seen what German sentimentality concealed of the brutal and the rapacious.

ROLLAND was almost alone, moreover, in denying both the reality and the worth of German achievement, and in one notable passage he sternly asked what the Germany of Sedan had done in forty years to meet the heavy obligations that rest on every victorious nation. LOUIS XIV., he said, gave Europe the splendor of French reason. The only light that came from Germany, he declared, was the flash of bayonets; her thought was without wings, her activities were without generosity, her realism was bestial, and it lacked even the merit of health. She had been the exponent of only two things—force and interest. She had made Mars a commercial traveler and she hid the sun itself beneath the conqueror's helmet.

All that reads as well today as ever, and ROLLAND might have asked long in vain for proof of Germany's eminence even in the field where she is proudest of her cultivation—the field of science. For laborious application of science she probably stood first, but there would be difficulty in ascribing to a Teutonic source more than one fundamental discovery, and that one was made, not by a German, but by the Austrian monk, MENDEL. His "law" really did advance human knowledge appreciably, but Germany did not even see that he had done so until her attention was called to the fact, many years after MENDEL's death, and not by a German either.

Presenting a Novel Problem.

One of our correspondents, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, raised a question calculated to cause much excited fluttering in the suffrage dovecote and not a little stir in several others. This was done by asserting that by the terms of the Federal Constitution the right to vote could be exercised only by citizens, either native-born or naturalized, and by denying that the marriage to a man in one or the other category of a foreign-born woman had any effect on her status so far as the franchise is concerned.

The point made is ingenious, but it is directly opposed to all assumptions on the subject hitherto granted by pros or antis. The silence of the Constitution as to the right to vote of a woman married to a citizen of the United States possessing that right is easily comprehensible, but there are many decisions from many courts holding that in other respects—the only respects then requiring consideration—the woman's citizenship was that of her husband.

To give further pain, our correspondent asked what the effect of divorce by either partner would be. It does seem that what marriage creates the abolition of marriage should take away. The conclusion that, with equality recognized, privilege should disappear, and that the woman, like the man, to vote, should be either native-born or naturalized, ought to be sound, whether it is or not.

A Difficulty Easy to Avoid.

It would not be at all surprising if it were true, as reported, that the Mayor-elect, on further investigation of the public school situation, is not as nearly sure as he was during the campaign of the necessity to banish the Gary system from the city at once. He has discovered that if he did this he would be confronted by a troublesome alternative—either many millions would have to be spent for new schoolhouses, all to be completed within a week or two, by the way—or thousands and thousands of children would be left without school accommodation.

The choice is cruel. On further investigation, or after consultation with people who know what the Gary system really is, Judge HYLAN may come to the conclusion that its evils are all imaginary, its merits numerous and large. To admit that, after making the speeches he did, would be hard—so hard, indeed, that he cannot reasonably be expected to do it. But there is a way out of his difficulty—a way that many a politician, not a few statesmen, and several philosophers have utilized in times agone. Instead of abolishing the Gary system, why not give it another name and be content with that? To do so would keep the ante-election promises to the ear, which is, of course, desirable, and after all, the Gary system is not a thing of iron—it is susceptible of innumerable alterations and gradations to suit new conditions, and any one of the variants might be as good as the original, or even better.

Especially if it were called "the Hylan system," as, with perfect propriety, it might be!

German Diplomacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Luxburg, the Object Lesson," is a wonderfully clear arraignment of the crooked, mischievous, and malevolent workings of the Hohenzollern regime. It is a great achievement of the Government to lay before the world proof so convincing and irrefutable. If only the many millions of deluded Teutons could be made to see things as they are! Being a naturalized American citizen, having lived thirty-five years in Prussia, the country of my birth, I never miss an occasion to express my feeling of pride in being "Civis Americanus."

SIGMUND ROSENBERGER.
New York, Dec. 22, 1917.

THE RED CROSS NURSE.

One Summer day, gleaming in memory,
We drove, my Joy and I,
Through fragrant hawthorn lanes
Gold-fringed with wisps of rye
Brushed off the harvest wains,
From that old, gladsome town of Shrewsbury,
Throned on twin hills and girdled by a loop
Of the brown Severn, out to Battlefield.
Henry the Fourth with his usurping sword
Smote here the haughty Percies,
And after builded here, as due to Him
Who made rebellion stoop
And lesser traitors to chief traitor yield,
A church. Decayed, restored,
Its centuries afford
To stranger eyes, enshadowed by the view
Of that ridged burial plain from which it grew,
No sight more sacred than a crude
Image of visage dim,
Hewn by some ancient tool from forest wood,
Our Lady of the Mercies.

Even so long ago, amid the slaughter
Hushed now beneath its coverlet of flowers,
Groped this imperfect dream
Of Pity, pure, divine.
Madonna, look today upon thy daughter
And know her by the crimson cross, the sign
Of Love that shall at last, at last, redeem
This war-torn world of ours.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

MAY PUT GROCERS UNDER LICENSE LAW

Food Board Likely to Urge Legislation if Its Prices Are Persistently Ignored.

LIST NOW AN EXPERIMENT

Discrepancies No Surprise, C. C. Miller Asserts—Counts on Public Opinion to Check Retailers.

Officials of the Federal Food Board, discussing the discrepancies disclosed by a comparison of the daily price lists issued by their experts and the actual prices charged to consumers in various districts of the city, asserted yesterday that the retailers eventually would be compelled by law to comply with the price lists if they showed no disposition to do so voluntarily or under the pressure of public sentiment. What specific form this legislation would take, the food officials were not prepared to say, although they admitted that it might be necessary, if less drastic measures failed, to consider the proposal to license retail grocers. By such a step the retail grocer would have to conform with the regulation prices, as the Food Board may define them, or run the risk of losing his license.

"We may be compelled to recommend just that kind of legislation," said Cyrus C. Miller, head of the Bureau of Food Distribution and Transportation, which prepared the daily price list issued by the Federal Food Board. "If the retailers persist in overcharging despite all our efforts to make them conform to a fair price on the basis of a fair profit, there will be nothing else to do but take such steps as will force them into line. As yet, however, our experiment is in its first stages. We have not had enough time to organize our machinery upon such a scale as to make the price list an effective and operative force in the regulation of prices.

"We are not in the least surprised by the discrepancies pointed out in the survey made by THE TIMES between our estimated prices and the actual prices. All we could do in our price list up to the present time was to strike what we had reason to believe, from the reports of our inspectors and our general knowledge, was the general average price for the average kind of goods. We issued it for what it was worth in order that the housewife might be in a position to know that the listed price was what she should be called upon to pay. If the grocer charges more, it is up to her to go elsewhere. It is our belief that a grocer who continues to charge over the price list eventually will lose his customers, as they will naturally turn to those stores which conform with Food Board prices."

After the food authorities had made a more thorough investigation into the conditions of the retail market, Mr. Miller said his bureau would distribute signs for display in the windows of such stores as conformed to Food Board prices. By these signs, he said, the consumer would know where to buy and where not to buy. Labels also would be issued, which the storekeepers would be required to attach to their goods, with the proper markings to indicate the grade, quality, and price for that particular grade. This would check the tendency on the part of many grocers, according to Mr. Miller, to sell cheap grade goods for high grade prices.

To Investigate Market Conditions.

Before all this could be done, however, Mr. Miller said, it would be necessary to organize the accounting force of the bureau and make a searching investigation into market conditions to ascertain with more accuracy than had been achieved thus far, the overhead charges and other incidentals which determine the retail price.

"What we hope to do," said Mr. Miller, "is to publish a price list, in time, that will show just what the dealer ought to charge, with a fair profit to himself. Up to the present time, with our limited machinery, we could go no further than to indicate the average price for which food commodities could be obtained. If our estimates were not accurate, it was because there goes on among retailers a great deal of juggling with grades and specialties, methods of business which tend to create artificial price levels in many commodities. Different grocers often will sell two or three low staples, and articles such as sugar and bread, below profit, merely for advertising purposes, and make up for what they lose on those commodities by overcharging on others. Many grocers sell low-grade goods at a high-grade price, and this would also throw our price list out of range when checked up because it is computed on the basis of an acceptable but medium grade of goods."

"An Experiment," Mitchell Says.

State Food Administrator John Mitchell admitted yesterday that the Food Board price list was not based upon a scientific investigation of market conditions. The price list, he said, was an experiment, which was tried in such cities as Philadelphia and Chicago with success, and the food officials thought it would meet with similar success here.

"We are satisfied that the prices quoted in our list are fair prices, and that the dealers could afford to sell at those prices," said Mr. Mitchell. "If they do not follow our suggestions, the patrons of these stores will soon withdraw. Furthermore, if the merchants are going to laugh at us, the laugh will be on them, because we will then be compelled to seek legislative relief."

Asked whether he approved of licensing retail grocers, Mr. Mitchell said he had not had time as yet to make a thorough examination into the merits of such a measure, and was, therefore, in no position to recommend it.

An inquiry made yesterday of the prices of food commodities at the stores of some of the chain systems in this city showed that most of their prices were as low as, and in some cases even lower than, the Food Board prices.

The chain store figures were not included in the table published by THE TIMES yesterday because the Food Board did not consider those prices as a criterion of average retail price levels. The chain stores and the large retailers buy direct from the producer, while the little retailers must deal with the jobber. The small independent grocer, whose customers buy in small portions is also confronted by a problem of wastage, which plays a comparatively small part in a chain store business. For these and other considerations, the experts of the Food Board compiled their price list with practically no reference to the chain store prices, because they were determined by economic advantages which did not hold good for the average independent merchant.

The explanation given by the food officials for the fact that little difference was found to prevail in many commodities between the medium rental and low rental neighborhoods, was that a grocer in the low rental neighborhood had to make his living out of a small and limited trade, and therefore was apt to charge as much as he could get for what little he sold. This tendency, according to the food experts, would easily make the price of certain food commodities, especially such necessities as eggs and butter just as high in the low rental neighborhood, as it was in the high rental district.

A grocer living on one block might also be paying a higher rent than a grocer in the same neighborhood only a block away, and the difference of course would be reflected in the relative prices of their goods. In defending their indifference to the price list, these dealers generally say that they cannot be expected to comply with a standard price list unless it is computed with reference to the specific overhead charges and other conditions which determine their prices.

NO PACKING HOUSE STRIKE.

Men Will Submit Grievances for Arbitration While the War Is On.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—John E. Williams, Fuel Administrator of Illinois, was appointed early today referee in all labor disputes arising in the packing house industries of the United States during the war. The appointment was agreed upon by representatives of packers and laborers after conferences with President Wilson's Labor Mediation Board, which started yesterday morning and did not end until this morning.

The packing houses represented were Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co. The agreement affects all of their plants, located in Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Ill.; Oklahoma City, Sioux City, Iowa; St. Paul, Omaha, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo.

Both sides agreed that while the United States is at war there shall be no strikes or lockouts in packing plants, and that Mr. Williams's decisions shall be final in all matters.

The labor commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, came here a week ago after the labor situation at the stock yards had reached a critical stage. Right of the employes to join certain unions was the chief cause of the dispute. They also demanded increased pay, readjustment of working hours, and the right to present their grievances to the packers through a committee.

Both employers and employes today expressed satisfaction over the agreement, which will go into effect at once.

"The commission is gratified with the successful result of the conferences," said Felix Frankfurter, Secretary, today. "The packing industries are vital to America and to the Allies. More than 100,000 workers are affected. The agreement assures an uninterrupted meat supply to the armies of the Allies and is of vital importance to the country."

Representatives of the men said that they had received the right to belong to any union they wished and an increase in pay, and in return had agreed not to call strikes during the war and not to present any grievances to the packers as a union, but to submit them through a committee of employes.

SENATE COMMITTEE CLAIM.

Doubt Whether Pomerene or Smith Will Get Newlands's Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Dispute over seniority membership of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee between Senator Smith of South Carolina and Senator Pomerene of Ohio is expected to precipitate a sharp fight when the committee meets to name a Chairman in place of the late Senator Newlands, who died at his home here last night.

The present Congressional Directory records Senator Smith as the ranking member of the committee, who, according to precedent, succeeds to the Chairmanship. Examination of directories for previous years, however, shows that Senator Pomerene was appointed to the committee in 1912, his name first appearing in the directory issued in April for that year, while the South Carolina Senator's name did not appear in the directory until one year later.

The committee Chairmanship is one of the most important now in the Senate because of the supreme interest in transportation problems.

Senator Newlands was stricken with heart failure while at work in his office at the Senate office building yesterday afternoon, but was able to go to his home. The members of his family did not at first realize the seriousness of his condition and a physician was not called for several hours.

Arrangements for the funeral had not been completed today. Members of the family here awaited word from a daughter, Mrs. Edith H. Johnston of Santa Barbara, Cal. Another daughter, Mrs. William B. Johnston, lives in Boston. The funeral probably will be held here Thursday, and the burial will be in a local cemetery.

CARING FOR ILL SOLDIERS.

Jersey City Commissioners Provide $20,000 for Hospital Quarters.

While there are soldiers ill in Jersey City the City Commissioners have authorized Mayor Frank Hague to use $20,000 to fit up additional hospital quarters because of the great increase in the population surrounding Jersey City in consequence of the building of Camp Merritt near Tenafly with barracks for 40,000 soldiers and of other camps within a short distance.

At present there are forty-six soldier patients in the Jersey City Isolation Hospital and thirty-five at a building at Laurel Hill formerly used as an almshouse. The ailments treated at the Isolation Hospital are mostly measles and mumps, with a few cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. Twenty-five of the soldier patients were reported last night as nearly well enough to leave the hospital, while others were doing well. No new patients were added to the list yesterday. With the $20,000 at his disposal, Mayor Hague plans to fit up hospital quarters in ten private houses and to provide an ambulance and a staff of physicians and nurses.

REMINGTON PLANT CLOSED.

Taking Stock Preparatory to Making Browning Machine Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 25.—The Remington Arms plant here shut down Saturday noon for ten days. Ten thousand hands are affected. There is a shortage of gun stock. It was decided to close and make a complete inventory, due to the change in local management. H. H. Pinney has resigned as manager and is succeeded by J. Q. Finfrock.

There is to be a rearrangement of departments, due to the let-up in the making of the Russian rifles and bayonets. The company is installing machinery for making the Browning machine gun. The Colt company of Hartford and the Remington plant here are to make the heavy type of Browning machine gun and the Marlin Arms Company of New Haven the light type. The machinery in the department making the Russian rifles is to be readjusted for rifles for the United States Government.

DEFENDS RED CROSS GIFT.

New England Manager Says Pro-Germans Are Busy.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—A statement characterizing as pro-German propaganda an attack made upon the American Red Cross "by so-called anti-vivisectionists," because the organization has given $100,000 to the medical staff of the United States Army in France for research work, was made public by James Jackson, manager of the New England division of the Red Cross, today.

"Such research work," said Mr. Jackson, "may mean the saving of thousands of human lives and may mean victory in the war. Only weak sentimentalists, who value lightly the responsibilities of citizenship, can be influenced by such clear and palpable German propaganda at such a time."

BLIND PRIEST HOLDS MASS.

Father Wessling Officiates for the First Time at Woodstock College.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—The Rev. Henry Wessling, a blind Jesuit priest, recently ordained under dispensation of Pope Benedict, celebrated his first mass at Woodstock College, Md., this morning. It is said to be the first time a blind priest ever celebrated mass in this country.

Father Wessling lost his sight nine years ago, when chemicals which he was using exploded in a laboratory at Canisius College, at Buffalo, N. Y. At the time he was demonstrating a chemical problem to students. The Pope issued a dispensation to the Seminarian, and accordingly he was ordained in New York City.

CHARGES DISHONESTY IN CITY ELECTIONS

Honest Ballot Association Appeals to Governor Whitman for Reform.

WANTS CIVIL SERVICE USED

All Election Officers Should Be Examined by Commission, Statement Says, Instead of by Board.

The Honest Ballot Association has written a letter to Governor Whitman impeaching the integrity and general fitness of election officials in this city and urging him to exert his influence to procure legislation substituting the Municipal Civil Service Commission for the political organization as the chief factor in the naming of such officials. Here is the letter which was made public yesterday:

"We respectfully invite your attention to the persistent dishonesty in elections in New York City. This association has been engaged for many years to the limit of its ability; first, in the direct prevention of fraud; second, in gathering data to be used as the basis of improvements in the electoral procedure, and third, in framing and urging amendments designed to safeguard the honesty of elections. As a purely voluntary and private agency its scope is necessarily limited. But its experience has been wide enough to satisfy it that one great cause of the persistent dishonesty in elections is the failure of public officers to do all that they might to eradicate this evil.

"The long continued inability or unwillingness, or both, of District Attorneys and Attorneys General to take up the cause of honest elections and enforce existing laws constitutes, in our opinion, a public scandal. The indifference on the part of these officers has its parallel in the indifference of the Legislature. Nor do we believe that the Governor can escape responsibility for a continuance of these conditions, if he does not exercise the power of his position as a leader in political life as well as his strictly official powers as an initiator of legislation and supervisor of the administration of the law, to bring about a change.

"One of the changes which would tap the dishonesty near its source is a change in the character of the election officials. A large number of these officials, Republicans and Democrats alike, are completely unfit for their work, and cannot be trusted to remain honest in the face of political pressure. They are merely the appointed tools of politicians behind them, and are guided by them. Almost every recount of ballots affords one more demonstration of the utter unreliability of much of their work, and with only less frequency casts doubt upon the honesty of a very large number of these officers. Accordingly, we urge you to use the great power of your office to bring about a change in the method of the selection of these officers.

"The method recommended in 1915 by the Commissioner of Accounts of New York City after an investigation into the working of the election law in this city, viz., the examination of proposed election officers as to fitness, including character, by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, instead of by the Board of Elections, would seem to be moderate, feasible, and helpful as a beginning. This proposal has been before the Legislature for two years, but has made little progress. Perhaps this very moderate method would ultimately suffice, if the public officers charged with those duties would earnestly seek to enforce the law against frauds. At least it could be tried. We respectfully urge you to give this proposal your affirmative and vigorous aid at the coming session."

MAY NAME HILLQUIT.

Harlem Socialists Propose Him Again as Congressional Candidate.

A dinner was given by the Socialists of Harlem at the New Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, last night, and the speakers expressed confidence that the next Congressional campaign would see the election of a Socialist to Congress from one of the Harlem districts. Two years ago Morris Hillquit came within a few hundred votes of election in Harlem, and it is believed he will be placed on the ticket as the next Socialist Congressional candidate in the same district.

The speakers were Morris Hillquit, August Claessens, Socialist Assemblyman Abraham Gitlow, Julius Gerber, Alderman Morris S. Calman, Dr. Carl Gottfried, and Joseph Cannon.

STORES HIS PRIVATE CAR.

Chas. M. Schwab Joins Movement to Conserve Transportation.

Impetus was given yesterday to the agitation against the use of private railroad cars and day parlor cars during the war by the announcement that Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, had put his private car "Loretta" into storage for the period of the war.

In order to get the most efficient use of locomotives, of their crews, and of coal, it was strongly urged last week at the War Convention of New Jersey Manufacturers at Newark that measures should be taken to insure that each passenger car should carry a maximum number of passengers. It was argued that one of the best ways of overcoming

PLAN NEW WIRELESS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Pan American Company Hopes to Begin Construction Work Early in Coming Year.

WILL REACH ARGENTINA

Chain of Stations to be Constructed as Quickly as War Conditions Will Permit.

A plan to link the Americas from Alaska to Cape Horn in a system of wireless communication that will enable commercial houses ashore to talk daily to their clients in another continent and with the masters of commercial vessels engaged in trade between the North and South American continents has been formed by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. Work on a chain of stations to give the United States direct communication with Argentina will be started early in 1918, and as soon as concessions are obtained in other South American countries the company and its subsidiaries will take up plans for a series of stations on the continent.

It was announced yesterday by officers of the Marconi Company that the new work would be taken up soon under the direction of the Pan American Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, a newly organized Delaware corporation. The president of the company is Edward J. Nally, the general manager of the Marconi Company in America, who had a part in establishing wireless communication between America and Japan by way of the Hawaiian Islands and in building the system that placed the Pacific Coast stations in direct communication with Alaska. All of the Pacific stations have been put under Government supervision because of the war, and the company is free to use its experts and capital in building a system to connect the countries of South America with the United States and Canada.

If the plans of the new company are not hampered by lack of labor, steel and other supplies needed for the construction of the new high power stations, the United States will be in direct communication with the southern continent within a year. No sites for the stations to be built in the system have been decided upon yet, but officials of the company said yesterday that the North American stations doubtless would be at some point where land lines radiate to all parts of the country.

In establishing communication with South America, stations will be built in Central America, as well as in Mexico. It is probable that later other stations also will be built there as the materials for construction are available and as the commercial needs for the system increase. It is to aid in the expansion of the trade relations of the American countries that the new line of communication is to be built, the officials of the new company say.

The engineers who are to establish the new wireless system have planned many improvements over the old systems in use in the Pacific-Japan and the Pacific-Alaska stations. In addition, the new company has acquired the rights and patents of the English Marconi Company and the inventions and patents of the Norwegian Poulsen-Pederson system. By the use of new equipment interruptions of service will be less frequent, it is asserted, than under the present installations.

John Bottomley, Treasurer of the new Pan American Company, said last night that it was planned to proceed with the new work as quickly as possible, so that the system would be in operation within a year.

"Of course, we could go ahead and build all the necessary stations for wireless communication with Argentina and South America in less than nine months," he said, "but by doing that we might be taking steel and other materials needed by the country in making munitions for the war, and we would not do that because winning the war is more important than being able to talk to Argentina and other South American countries by a flash over the wireless. But inventions have made long distance wireless easy, and we will have South America linked up with North America soon."

In making their plans for wireless communication, Mr. Bottomley said that the certain development of wireless telephony had been considered, and he predicted that it would not be long before new inventions would make it possible for commerce to use that means of communication. The officers of the new company are: Edward J. Nally, President; Washington Dodge and David Sarnoff, Vice Presidents; C. J. Ross, Secretary; John Bottomley, Treasurer. The members of the Board of Directors are: John W. Griggs, Mr. Nally, James R. Sheffield, Edward W. Harden, Mr. Sarnoff, Frank N. Waterman, Mr. Dodge, John L. Deahl, and Edward H. Hopkins. No estimate on the cost of the system was given.

More Pay for Telephone Workers.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—An advance in wages of approximately 10 per cent. for 5,000 operators of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, outside the Boston district, went into effect Saturday. The Boston situation, it was stated, was still under discussion. The Boston union will vote tomorrow on the question of a strike to enforce their demands for a greater advance than the company offered and changes in working conditions.

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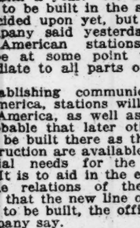
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COURT HOUSE IN FIRE PERIL.

Blaze of Mysterious Origin Also Threatens Westchester County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 25.—What appears to have been an attempt to burn down the new million-dollar Westchester County Court House and jail was frustrated this afternoon by vigilance on the part of Major Francis Hesner of the Eighth Coast Artillery, an employe of the Register's office, who was working in the building at the time he discovered the fire. Two distinct blazes were discovered, about fifty feet apart. One was in the cellar of the old building, directly under the office of Sheriff Weisendanger and the County Court, and about one hundred feet from the jail, where at present there are about one hundred prisoners. They had just finished their Christmas dinner when the fire started.

Major Hesner notified the Police and Fire Departments. Fire Chief Griffen, after a brief investigation, said he believed the fire was of incendiary origin. He will continue the investigation tomorrow.

John W. Hill, Jail Warden, had the prisoners ready to leave the building in case the fire got under headway. The prisoners, he said, remained calm.

The fire was discovered in what is known as the "locker room" in the cellar. There were no electric light wires or stoves in the room. There were evidences that two blazes had been started about the same time. Many valuable oil paintings of former Justices of the Supreme Court and County Judges were in the courtroom, but none was damaged. The blaze caused a damage of about $1,500.

SALUTE MEN IN TRENCHES.

Newport Church Bells Rung—Santa Claus at Training Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—Church bells rang for five minutes tonight as a salute to the officers and men in the trenches.

All the children of the officers and enlisted men on duty about Newport assembled at the training station this afternoon for a Christmas tree entertainment where Santa Claus appeared in the big barracks drawn by eight reindeers impersonated by apprentice seamen. From the tree each child received a gift. Chaplain Wm. G. Cassard, U. S. N., made the address of welcome to the children.

The Christmas message from Secretary Daniels to officers and men in the navy was read, and greetings from Captain Rufus Z. Johnston to his officers and men and the latter's reply formed a portion of the ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav S. J. White had ten apprentice seamen at their cottage today and had a Christmas tree laden with gifts for each of the sailor boys. Assisting Mr. and Mrs. White in entertaining were Chaplain Matthew C. Gleeson, U. S. N., Lieutenant and Mrs. John Borland, and Paymaster and Mrs. William M. Hughes of the training station.

MARRY IN HASTE IN WAR.

Heaton S. Steese of Yale Reserve Corps Weds Miss Esther Hill.

The marriage of Heaton Sturtevant Steese, a son of Dr. Edwin Sturtevant Steese and Mrs. Steese of 829 Park Avenue, and Miss Esther Hill was quietly solemnized yesterday noon in the Church of the Ascension, after the Christmas service, by the rector, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

The bride, in a brown Georgette afternoon frock, was unattended, and Mr. Steese's best man was his younger brother Edward. There were no ushers, and none except the immediate family was present.

The wedding date was decided upon only a short time before the ceremony, owing to the exigencies of war. Mr. Steese, who was due to be graduated next June from Yale, has left college under the new rule which grants to seniors at Yale who are going into war service their degree in advance. Mr. Steese has been in the Yale Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and went to Tobyhanna for training when the trouble with Mexico was on. Mrs. Steese is a senior at Columbia.

JUSTICE MARCUS OFFICIATES

Weds His Nephew, Lieut. M. M. Marcus, Jr., to Miss Irene Flato.

The wedding of Lieutenant Marvin M. Marcus, Jr., of the 106th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, son of Marvin M. Marcus, Vice President of the Great Lakes Transit Company, and Mrs. Marcus of Buffalo, and Miss Irene Flato, a daughter of Mrs. Clara Flato, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 237 West Seventy-fourth Street, the ceremony being performed by the bridegroom's uncle, Justice Louis W. Marcus of the Supreme Court of New York and also of Buffalo.

Miss Flato, in a brown traveling gown, had no attendants, and Lieutenant Marcus had his father as his best man. Only the families were present, and there were only a dozen guests at the breakfast.

Lieutenant Marcus and his bride have gone to the White Sulphur Springs for a short honeymoon. Before entering the army Mr. Marcus, who is a lawyer, was Assistant District Attorney of Erie County.

Wed to Lieut. Herbert L. Miller.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Norma Field Maynard, daughter of the late Samuel E. Maynard of Burlington, Vt., and Lieutenant Herbert L. Miller, 307th United States Infantry, which took place last Monday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Howard Crane, and Mr. Crane, at Burlington. The bride was a former student at Columbia University. Lieutenant Miller was with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York before joining the colors, and has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Sisson at Yonkers, N. Y.

Miss Fitch to Entertain Attendants.

Miss Alta Jane Fitch, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch of 960 Park Avenue, who is to marry Horace Leslie Hotchkiss, U. S. N. R., on Saturday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, will give a luncheon at her home tomorrow in honor of her bridesmaids. That evening Mr. Hotchkiss is to give a dinner for the members of the crew of the boat on which he has been in service for the last six months.

Miss Fish to Wed Lieut. Willmer.

The engagement of Miss Anne F. Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Fish of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Lieut. E. A. B. Willmer of the Royal Engineers, is announced. Miss Fish, who is a sister of Henry Van Cortlandt Fish, made her début in this city several seasons ago. Lieut. Willmer's home is in London, but he is at present in the United States with the British Ministry of Munitions. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Miss Updike to Wed Lieut. Greene.

Mrs. David S. Updike of 148 Willow Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Schenck Updike, to Frank Reese Greene, a Lieutenant in the Field Artillery, national army.

Blackford-English Engagement.

Mrs. Wallace W. Blackford of 725 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Blackford, to Ensign J. Radford English, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. English, also of Brooklyn.

Frederic Thompson Operated On.

Frederic Thompson, the threatrical manager, was operated on in Polyclinic Hospital on Monday and was reported yesterday to be resting easily and showing an improvement. The operation was to relieve intestinal adhesions.

Mr. Thompson is 45 years old. He established Luna Park at Coney Island in 1903 in partnership with Elmer S. Dundy. An architect by profession, Mr. Thompson drew the plans for the Hippodrome, and was in charge of its destinies from its opening in 1905 until 1908. He produced among other plays "Brewster's Millions," "Polly of the Circus," "A Fool There Was," and "Springtime."

PLAN TO STORE COAL FOR STORM NEEDS

Holiday Brings a Decrease in the Supply Delivered to the City.

50,000 TONS AT TIDEWATER

Steamer Captain Sees Bargeload, Which Would Have Released His Ship, Sink in Collision.

The work of bringing coal from tidewater to replenish New York's empty bunkers was continued yesterday, but with diminished volume, due, it was said, to the fact that labor generally observed the Christmas holiday. Cyrus C. Miller, Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, said last night there now was about two and a half days' supply of coal at tidewater, and that steps were being taken to store up a reserve supply in case another emergency arose because of cold weather. Similar precautions are being taken in Manhattan.

Mr. Miller expressed the belief that in the event of another storm the city would not be so badly off for coal as after the last storm. He added that the situation was still serious, and estimated that there were 50,000 tons at tidewater points.

In view of the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen requiring that coal be sold by weight and not by measure, the Fuel Administration is taking steps to see that small dealers obtain suitable scales so they can obey the new law.

Longshoremen did not work yesterday on the Chelsea Piers, in the North River, and the coal which arrived alongside on the lighters will not be put on board the waiting steamships until today. There is hope that one of the steamships which have been delayed on account of the shortage of coal for a week will be able to sail today and another one tomorrow.

The Captain of a coastwise passenger vessel, who has been waiting to sail since Saturday, had hopes yesterday for a coal supply when he saw a barge laden with fuel approaching his ship. The steamship was berthed at one of the piers in Brooklyn, and just when the barge, the A. H. Brown, was within 200 feet of the pier a tug rammed the craft and sent the 400 tons of coal to the bottom of the East River.

The captain of the passenger vessel was standing on deck with a group of passengers, pointing out the coal barge and telling them that they would soon be steaming outside the Hook. When he saw the coal engulfed in the water he threw up his hands and exclaimed, "And this is Christmas Day."

Indiana Using Wood for Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Indiana, through its State Fuel Administrator, Evans Woollen, has been making a vigorous campaign for the substitution of wood for coal. In many of the counties the Fuel Administrator and the coal dealers are refusing to sell coal to farmers when it is known that they have an available supply of fuel wood. The State Forestry Department is giving the matter attention and showing not only where wood may be obtained, but also issuing instructions as to how coal-burning stoves may be made to burn wood with little expense for alternations.

SEVEN HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Motor, Running at High Speed, Strikes Milk Wagon in Brooklyn.

Seven persons were injured, two seriously, yesterday morning when an automobile, traveling at a high rate of speed, crashed head on into a milk wagon in Eighteenth Avenue, near Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, with such an impact that both vehicles were completely demolished. Two horses attached to the wagon were killed instantly. William Metzelarr of 1,774 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, driver of the wagon, and Francis Lava of 174 Grand Street, the chauffeur, may die of their injuries.

Mrs. Concetta Maiari of 8,778 Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn, and four others in the automobile suffered slight injuries when they were thrown from the car. The chauffeur was driving at high speed to reach the Eighteenth Avenue station of the Sea Beach line so that Mrs. Maiari's guests, who had been attending a party at her home, might catch a train. Others injured were: Mrs. Louise Basso, her daughter Valentino, and her son Charles of 57 West Eighth Street, and Richard Elias of 62 West Eighth Street.

OPEN TRUDEAU MEMORIAL.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium in France is to Have 1,200 Beds.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Edward L. Trudeau Tuberculosis Sanatorium, named in honor of the famous American specialist of French descent, was opened today. The first patients were refugee women and children.

There are only eight beds now, but it is hoped to increase the number to 1,200 within the next year. Dr. James I. Gamble of Baltimore and American Red Cross nurses comprise the staff.

This is the first tuberculosis hospital in France created wholly by the American Red Cross and is independent of outside French or American medical collaboration.

Dr. Everett J. McKnight.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 25.—Dr. Everett J. McKnight, former President of the Connecticut Medical Association, died here today suddenly of heart disease. Overwork in connection with the draft registration is thought to have hastened his death.

Dr. McKnight was 62 years old, and was born in Ellington. He was graduated from Yale in 1876. After his graduation he studied a year in the Yale Divinity School and then went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, taking his degree there in 1879.

In 1893 he represented East Hartford in the Legislature. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1907.

Henry Belin, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 25.—Henry Belin, Jr., President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company of Pennsylvania, died at his home here today of pneumonia. Mr. Belin was 74 years old. He was born at West Point, N. Y., the son of Major Henry Belin of the United States Army. In 1880 he came to this city as the representative of the du Pont company and continued in that capacity for more than fifty years.

Mr. Belin was the father-in-law of Pierre S. du Pont of Wilmington, Del. One of his sons, Flammot Belin, is attached to the American Embassy in China.

Mrs. H. C. Van Vorst Dies in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Italy, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Josephine Van Vorst, widow of Judge H. C. Van Vorst, died today after a two weeks' illness in the home of her daughter, Marie Van Vorst Cagiati. Mrs. Van Vorst was the founder of many charities and the president of the Madison Women's Association. She will be buried in the Protestant Cemetery here.

P. J. Ryan, Elizabeth Postmaster.

Patrick J. Ryan, Postmaster of Elizabeth, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 678 Garden Street, that city. Mr. Ryan, who was 72 years old, was appointed in 1918 by President Wilson and reappointed last year. Prior to that he served several terms as Mayor of Elizabeth.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SALZMAN—BOGNER.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Bogner announce the engagement of their daughter, Stella, to Mr. Charles A. Salzman.

BLOOM—SIMON.—Fanny Simon to Jack Bloom.

TANZER—LEDERER.—Kamilla Lederer to Louis Tanzer.

VLADYKA—KONCEN.—Bertha Koncen to Joseph L. Vladyka.

Married.

BOAS—SISSON.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beebe announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen T. Sisson, to Lieutenant Ernst P. Boas, M. R. C., New York, Dec. 25.

SLUK—SCHWANETZ.—Corporal Paul Sluk to Miss Frances Schwanetz, at St. Joseph's Church, by Father Bruder, on Christmas Day.

SMITH—OLIPHANT.—Cadet Elmer Oliphant, West Point, announces the marriage of his sister, Hazel V. Oliphant, to Harold F. Smith.

STEESE—HILL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, Esther Hill to Heaton Sturtevant Steese.

SUSKIE—STEINHARDT.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Steinhardt announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian, to Maurice A. Suskie, Dec. 25, 1917.

Died.

AYLWARD.—Dec. 24, Catherine A., beloved daughter of the late James and Ellen Aylward, at her late residence, 158 East 65th St. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 27, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 66th St., at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary.

BELIN.—On Dec. 25, 1917, at Scranton, Penn., Henry Belin, Jr., President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Pennsylvania, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

BERRICK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 23, in his 58th year, Solon, beloved husband of Clara, (nee Jacoby,) and devoted father of Milfred M., Vernon M., and Roy L., at his residence, Hotel Newton, 2,528 Broadway. Funeral private on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M.

BERTINE.—Suddenly, at New Canaan, Conn., Dec. 25, 1917, George F. Bertine, aged 75 years. Funeral services at his late residence, New Canaan, on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot 12:03 noon.

BIELENBERG.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Albertus Bielenberg, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 214 Willard Av., Westerleigh, S. I., on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BOURDIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, Jean Baptiste Bourdis. Funeral from his late residence, 238 West 14th St., Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, at 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Vincent de Paul Church, 23d St., near 6th Av., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BRANDT.—Suddenly, on Dec. 25, at her residence, 4,416 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Sara, beloved mother of Louise Schwarz, Bertha, Sol, Sig, and Herman, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral in New York at convenience of family.

BRANNISS.—On Dec. 25, 1917, Robert A. Brannis, after a brief illness, in his 78th year, at his residence, Overlook Terrace, Morris Plains, N. J. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CONYERS.—Dec. 24, 1917, Edna Florente, beloved wife of William Middleton Conyers of Bermuda. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

CORY.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, George William Francis Cory, in his 68th year. Funeral services at the home of his son-in-law, Frank L. Hamilton, River Edge, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8 P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Dec. 25, 1917, at his residence, 611 West 127th St., R. Earl Cunningham. Funeral private, at Malone, N. Y.

COVERLY.—On Dec. 25, 1917, William Coverly, beloved husband of Rebecca Chapman Coverly, in his seventy-eighth year. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 247 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

DEMBO.—Ruth L., beloved daughter of A. W. Dembo, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25. Services on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 10:30 A. M., from Rothschild's Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av. Funeral private.

DE SAULLES.—On Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, at his residence, 614 Delaware Av., South Bethlehem, Penn., Arthur Brice De Saulles. Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 3:30 o'clock.

DUNKAK.—Entered into rest Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, in her eighty-sixth year, Emilie Leonore, widow of Henry Dunkak, beloved mother of Adelaide B. Alfke, Caroline E. Muller, Emma L. Moldenke, and Henry Dunkak. Funeral services at her late residence, 131 West 92d St., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FACKETT.—On Dec. 24, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Everett E. Risley, 137 Hicks St., Brooklyn, Emma Fitch Fackett, widow of the late Darius P. Fackett. Funeral services at the convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Oakland, Cal., papers please copy.

FELENSTEIN, (SASS.)—Jennie B., beloved mother of Samuel Sass, Mrs. Mary Kauffman, Mrs. Rose Harris, Mrs. Kate Livingston. Funeral from her late residence, 210 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

FISCHER.—At Montclair, N. J., suddenly on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Dr. Paul Fischer in his 53d year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 56 Harrison Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M. Limousines will meet trains leaving Hoboken, 1:39 and 2:30 P. M., for Montclair.

GARRETTSON.—On Dec. 25, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrew, 507 West End Av., Rutland M., son of the late Freeborn and Elizabeth W. Garrettson of Rhinebeck-on-Hudson. Funeral service private. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I. It is kindly requested no flowers be sent.

HANO.—Fannie N., on Dec. 25, beloved wife of Jacob L. and mother of Louis, Ernest N., Alfred B., Clarence A., in her 61st year, at her late residence, 75 Fort Washington Av. Please omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HEAGEN.—Jane Westman, widow of Matthew Heagen, Sunday night, in South Norwalk, Conn. Funeral mass will be held at 11 o'clock Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., New York City. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HENSHAW.—Dec. 24, Jonathan Longmeyer, Dyckman and B Sts., beloved husband of Fredericka Henshaw, nee Fries. Funeral services 2 P. M. Wednesday, Dec. 26, from his late residence. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HIRSCH.—Caroline, beloved wife of Meyer and devoted mother of Lena Herbst, Bertha Stromberg, David, Edward, and Lillian, on Dec. 24. Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 P. M., at her late residence, 561 West 180th St.

HUTTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Walter Hutton, in his sixty-fifth year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

INGEBRAND.—Sunday, Dec. 23, Mary Ignatia Ingebrand, beloved daughter of Ignatia C. and the late Jacob Ingebrand. Funeral services Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,034 Stebbins Av., Bronx. Interment private.

KINCAID.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Maude Alice, beloved wife of Elmer L. Kincaid. Funeral services from her late residence, 44 Winfield Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, 27th inst., 2 P. M. Interment at Corry, Penn.

Died.

KURZMAN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, Ferdinand Kurzman, husband of Anna, in his 76th year. Funeral at Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KURZMAN.—Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St. We regret to announce the death of our former president, Ferdinand Kurzman. Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at the Temple on Wednesday morning the 26th, at 10 o'clock.

Louis Tanzer,
SOL. SULZBERGER, President.
SIMON HESS, Secretary.

LAMB.—Entered into rest, Emma G. Bigelow, widow of the late George D. Lamb, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Beveridge, at Hollis, N. Y., Dec. 24. Funeral services at Evergreen Chapel, New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday at 3 P. M.

MADDERN.—On Dec. 24, after a long illness, Richard Henry Maddern, aged 78 years. Services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 6th Av., Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MAYS.—Suddenly, on Christmas morning, Miss Martha Mays of Essex Fells, N. J. Funeral from her late residence Thursday, Dec. 27, at 3 P. M.

MERCY.—Jacob. Brethren of the Maimonides Lodge, No. 743, F. and A. M.: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral service of our late brother Jacob Mercy, at his late residence, 881 Fox St., on Wednesday, 26th day of December, at 1:30 P. M.

BERNARD ALEXANDER, Master.
HENRY H. GUTMAN, Secretary.

METCALF.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Dec. 25, 1917, Mildred West Metcalf. Funeral service from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia, Penn.; Leavenworth, Kan., and San Francisco papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Dec. 25, Thomas N., in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 341 West 56th St., Friday morning. Funeral private.

MORLEY.—Francis S., beloved son of Mary E. Morley and the late Michael J. Funeral from his late residence, 136 East 48th St., on Friday, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Members of San Salvador Council, K. of C., and Delta Theta Phi.

NEIDHART.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Amanda Neidhart, beloved husband of Sophie Neidhart, in his 73d year. Funeral from his late residence, 2,979 Briggs Av., on Friday, Dec. 28, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Philip Neri, Bedford Park, Bronx.

NICHOLS.—Sunday, Dec. 23, Martha Wicks, widow of Richard Montgomery Nichols. Services Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 P. M., in Thompson Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, 56th St. and Broadway. Interment Greenwood.

NOLAN.—John. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Wednesday, 2 P. M.

PARK.—At Freeport, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1917, Rev. Andrew Jackson Park, in his 84th year. Funeral services to be held in Roosevelt Presbyterian Chapel Dec. 27 at 2:30 P. M. Interment Greenfield Cemetery.

POST.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, Henry Willis Post, dearly beloved husband of Jessie E. and father of Alice J. Post and Mrs. J. A. del Solar. Services at his late residence, 1,030 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SCHENCK.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Sylvester Brown Schenck, in his 71st year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 198 North 7th St., Newark, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

SCHRADER.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Dec. 25, 1917, August F. Schrader, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Gustave C. C. Schrader, Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment in the family plot at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

SICHER.—On Dec. 24, 1917, at his late residence, 249 West 107th St., New York City, Frank E. Sicher, beloved husband of Louise (nee Loth) and devoted father of Dudley F., Regina, and Fanny L. Funeral services and interment private. St. Louis and Sedalia, Mo., papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Christmas morning, Mary Helen Smith, at her residence, 9 Charlton St., New York, widow of the late John Jewell Smith. Funeral service at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., on Dec. 27, at 12 noon.

SPRINGHAM.—On twelvemonth 25th, 1917, Gertrude V. K., wife of James C. Springham, age 75 years. Funeral services will be held fifth day, (Thursday,) 1:30 P. M., at her late residence, 725 East 31st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn; friends and relatives invited to attend.

STOPFORD.—Suddenly, at Glen Rock, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, Harriet Morey, beloved wife of C. Fred Stopford. Funeral at her late residence, Rock Road, near Lincoln Av., Glen Rock, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2:45 P. M. Train leaves Erie station, Jersey City, at 1:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Albany papers please copy.

STURGES.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, at his residence, 26 Park Av., Frederick, son of the late Jonathan and Mary Pemberton Sturges, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at convenience of family.

STURGES.—Frederick, Saturday evening, Dec. 22, 1917, in his eighty-fifth year, member of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital in the city of New York since 1877, President of the Board 1910-1916, President Emeritus since 1916, Chairman School of Nursing Committee 1892-1916. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M. The presence of the members of the Board of Managers, the Medical Staff, and graduates of the School of Nursing is desired.

SULLIVAN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, Rose McElhone, beloved wife of Joseph B. Sullivan of 1,903 Avenue N, Brooklyn. Funeral from St. Brendon's Church, East 12th St., between Avenues N and O, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 9:30 o'clock.

SWITZER.—On Dec. 24, at his home, 529 Central Av., Harrison, N. J., Rev. Samuel H., husband of Ellen Fyle Switzer, aged 81 years. Funeral services at Harrison Baptist Tabernacle, Central Av., Harrison, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

TALBOT.—Theodore B., on Dec. 24, 1917, in his 51st year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Henry A. Talbot, 571 7th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., Providence papers please copy.

THIELL.—Dec. 24, Edward Thiell, beloved husband of Marie L. Mottaler, at Ludlow-Asbury, N. J., aged 50 years. Funeral services Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at 16 Hillside Av., White Plains, N. Y. Interment private.

VAN de WATER.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Frederic Franklyn Van de Water, beloved husband of Virginia Belle Terhune. Funeral service will be held at his home, 331 West 101st St., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 9:00 A. M. Relatives and intimate friends are invited.

WAGNER.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Richard J. Wagner in his 35th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 345 9th Av., Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

WERTHEIM.—Dec. 25, in his 50th year, Louis, beloved husband of Hattie, (nee Emmerglick.) Funeral from late residence, 601 West 149th St., on Thursday, Dec. 27, 10 A. M.

WERTHEIM.—Ludwig. Brethren of Garfield Lodge, No. 889, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our brother from his late residence, 601 West 149th St., Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. W. TRISCHETT, Master.
HARRY WERNER, Secretary.

Died.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, Dec. 24, at Stonington, Conn., Ephraim, husband of Edith Kendall Williams. Funeral services at Stonington on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M.

WITTMANN.—At her residence, The Tuwaru, Morristown, N. J., Dec. 23, 1917, Eleanor Cecilia van Beuren, beloved wife of Joseph Wittmann and daughter of the late Annie Theresa Clotilde Kerrigan and Henry Spingler van Beuren. Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., New York City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Mark's.

WURTHMANN.—At Caldwell, N. J., Dec. 25, 1917, Bernhard E. C., beloved husband of Agatha L. Wurthmann, in his 55th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 37 Gould Av., Caldwell, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

WYCKOFF.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Estella, beloved wife of Maxwell Wyckoff and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Abraham of Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

YAKEL.—Charles. Members of the Compact Labor Club are requested to assemble at John J. Fox's Funeral Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment Thursday, 2 P. M., St. Michael's Cemetery.

ANACKER.—William, 228 East 47th St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
BUTLER.—Frank, 2,856 10th Av., Dec. 23.
CHIARELLY.—John, 246 West 58th St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CLEARY.—Mary, 316 9th Av., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CONWAY.—Julia M., 432 West 45th St., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
ELTERICH.—Wilhelmina, 872 East 156th St., Dec. 24. Funeral service today.
FRANCIS.—Ernest F., 205 West 120th St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow.
GALLIGAN.—Margaret, 2,749 Broadway, Dec. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GRAY.—Catherine, 40 Vandam St., Dec. 24, aged 65. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GUNN.—John, 212 East 115th St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HALL.—Fannie, 205 East 26th St., Dec. 24. Funeral notice later.
HALLIGAN.—Mary, 1,123 Park Av., Dec. 24. Funeral notice later.
HELION.—Maurice J., 1,958 Anthony Av., Bronx, Dec. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
KINGSLAND.—Arrietta, 845 East 141st St., Dec. 23, aged 78. Funeral service today.
LAWLER.—Mary, 734 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Dec. 24. Funeral today.
McARDLE.—Frank, 303 West 21st St., Dec. 23.
McCUE.—Mary E., 347 West 30th St., Dec. 24. Funeral notice later.
McGOWAN.—Eugene, 410 East 78th St., Dec. 24, aged 21. Funeral notice later.
SULLIVAN.—Mary, 614 Water St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WELLS.—Amanda M., 2,054 Madison Av., Dec. 24. Funeral service today.

Brooklyn.

ACKERMAN.—83 Dean St., Dec. 24. Funeral notice later.
ALLEN.—Sarah, 154 Marion St., Dec. 23. Funeral today.
BABCOCK.—Oscar G., 538 56th St., Dec. 24, aged 72. Funeral service today.
BURPEE.—Edith M., 273 Albany Av., Dec. 23, aged 45. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
CROFLEY.—Michael W., 98 Coffey St., Dec. 23.
DE WALD.—Jane, 2,144

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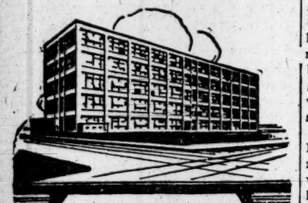

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The Singer Sewing Machines are manufactured in this building. Contract was awarded us after a thorough investigation of our business methods.

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Bronson Winthrop

F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.
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TALKS ON BONDING

No. 8—"He Pays Twice Who Pays Promptly."

No comment is necessary upon the letter we have received from a County Treasurer in a Middle Western State. An excerpt follows:—

"This will acknowledge the receipt of your check for $3,407.50 in payment of your liability on the bond of one of my deputies, that sum representing the net shortage in his accounts.

"My claim was made up by my attorney on November 17th and forwarded to your New York office by mail on the 18th. Your voucher was dated at New York on the 27th and was delivered to me two or three days later.

"The promptness with which your company has recognized and paid my claim as filed is very greatly appreciated by me as I had already made good to the County out of my personal funds."

This Company takes justifiable pride in the fact that letters of this character are by no means infrequent.

This Company has 40 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities and over 13,500 Agencies Elsewhere.

American Surety Co.
of New York (Founded 1884).
Home Office, 100 Broadway
Telephone Rector—9525
Brooklyn Branch, 189 Montague St. Telephone, Main 1450.

Skin trouble costs many a man his job

No matter how efficient a man may be, if he has an ugly skin-ailment, there are positions in which he cannot be tolerated. He may know that it is not in the least contagious, but *other* people are afraid, they avoid him, and he must make way for a man with a clear, healthy skin. Why run this risk, when

Resinol

Ointment and Resinol Soap relieve and help clear away sick skin and skin humors quickly and easily!

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR 100 NEEDIEST

Presents, Good Cheer, and Material Comforts Bring Happiness to Many Homes.

JOY FOR THE CHILDREN

Many Have Their First Real Holiday, with Toys, Books, and Seasonable Clothing.

Christmas, which threatened to be bleak this year for the mothers, children, and invalid fathers whose plights were described in the 100 Neediest Cases and supplemental cases, turned out yesterday to be the happiest they had ever experienced.

There was enough in every household and a feast in most of them. While contributions in money for these cases have been used only for sheer necessaries, heaps of clothing, toys, food, and books were sent to the charitable organizations for mothers and children who had been through months of hardship.

Many who contributed for the 100 Neediest wrote to the charitable organizations and made arrangements to provide for Christmas in the homes they had previously helped with money. Great baskets of food, Christmas presents for children, and material comforts of all kinds were sent or carried by charitable people to households whose pathetic condition of a few days ago was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No child belonging to a family among the 100 Neediest Cases or the supplemental list was overlooked. Some of them even got more than was good for them. Donald, whose condition was described in Case No. 71, got so much that the visitors for the State Charities Aid Association began to be afraid that the possession of such wealth in toys and pretty clothes and good things to eat might misdirect his democratic instincts.

His First Piece of Luck.

The first piece of good luck this child had in his six years of life was to get on the list of 100 Neediest Cases. He had been badly handled by his parents. He has had so many physical ills that he uses them to fix dates. When he is asked about something that occurred in his past, his reply is: "That was when I was getting over the small-pox," or "That was the week before I had the measles the second time," or "That was when my leg was broken."

The boy's stubborn constitution withstood all kinds of neglect and most of the up-to-date, as well as the old-fashioned children's diseases, but they left him pretty thin and white. With good care and feeding his health is coming back rapidly, bringing with it a stock of good spirits and keenness of mind. Many persons whose attention has been attracted to these cases by their description among the 100 Neediest Cases have seen this boy and have been struck by his quick, engaging smile and surprised that intelligence and good nature could maintain themselves in a child whose life had been hard and painful from the first. So all kinds of gifts were sent to him yesterday.

He came into his great estate of toys, clothes, candy, and books at the offices of the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, where seventy-five children, including most of those placed by this organization on the list of 100 Neediest, had their Christmas tree and Santa Claus.

Present for Every Child.

Every child present got at least a mechanical toy, something useful, and a box of candy. But many got individual gifts from others who had taken a fancy to them, either before or since they appeared on the list of Neediest Cases. But the six-year-old mite with the tragic history towered far over them in the realm of property. For his own benefit some of his belongings were sequestered, to be given back from time to time in the future, while others, with his consent, were transferred to children who had not fared so well.

One of the prettiest little ones at the Christmas tree of this society was Annabel, one of the two children of Christina, mentioned in Case No. 6, the mother who was in the hospital, probably dying, and who might be saved for a greater or less time if her children could be kept near her. Enough contributions were sent in for this case the day after it was printed to provide for it. The two children are now being taken care of by private families, and they visit their mother as often as is allowed by the sick woman's physicians. The woman who has adopted this child temporarily during the mother's illness wrote to the State Charities Aid Association yesterday as follows:

"I'm so happy to have the dear little girl. She's the sweetest and most lovable child, and so good and obedient, and the only real pleasure I've had in my life for a long time. I am going to send her over to her poor mother on Christmas morning."

Another attractive child, a little boy, who got plenty of presents and had his biggest Christmas, was Maxie Dunn of Case 22. This was the nervous, delicate child, whose chance of growing up strong depended on good care hereafter. He has been getting it recently. He shows signs now of improving rapidly and making up for the time he has lost in nine years of bad and insufficient care. This boy is now the ward of the girls of the second year class at the Horace Mann School, who provided from their treasury enough money to insure everything the boy needs for the coming year.

Hard to Keep His Balance.

"The Boy That Nobody Wants," No. 51, whose life has also been little but a series of diseases, from which he is now partially recovered, enjoyed his shining black shoes and chill-defying black stockings more than any of his gifts, new clothing and toys being equal novelties to him. He fell down several times because of the shift in his centre of gravity involved in keeping his eyes on his patent leather toes.

A number of the children who figured in the list of 100 Neediest Cases reported by the State Charities Aid Association have been adopted, and plans for the adoption of others are pending, which will release gifts of money for these children for the care of other needy cases, provided the consent of the contributors is obtained. This is one of the many important benefits of the campaign for the 100 Neediest Cases, which does not appear in the total of money raised, which now amounts to $56,919.22.

A number of children in needy families which were reported by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor were entertained yesterday afternoon on board a battleship in the harbor. The chaplain of the ship, who originated the idea of the entertainment, arranged with the society to collect 100 children from needy families, many from this list of cases, and to take them to the ship on a motor boat. They were shown over the ship, had a big dinner, and each received a sweater, a cap, a toy, and a box of candy. Besides there was a lot of music and other amusements.

There are still 8,453 families and individuals on the books of the four charity organizations reporting the 100 Neediest Cases which have received no benefit from contributions made so far to this cause. The families reunited, mothers provided with rest and medical attention, children assured of treatment which will keep them normal by removing threatening mental and physical troubles, the women, children, and invalid fathers saved from want, worry, and hunger, which have been among the results of contributions to the 100 Neediest Cases, are only a few of those who are in deep distress and may be benefited in an untold degree by future contributions.

No part of such contributions go to pay the cost of doing charity. Not one cent will be deducted for any purpose. All will go to buy food, clothing, shelter, medical attendance, and other things necessary to life.

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

REJOICE OVER JERUSALEM.

Christians and Jews Celebrate Together in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The capture of Jerusalem by the British expeditionary force in Palestine was commemorated by a large mass meeting this afternoon at the Belasco Theatre, which was attended by Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. Among the speakers were Bishop Alfred Harding of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Baltimore, the Rev. James S. Montgomery and Rabbi Abram Simon.

Bishop Harding pointed to three significant facts in connection with the fall of the Turk in the Holy City—that the British forces would not turn their guns upon it; that the entry was made "not in pomp of power, but humility," and that the people were assured that they should be protected in the exercise of their religion and their liberty."

Dr. Simon said that the basis of civilization was to be found in the worship of one God, and that upon that basis Jew, Gentile, and Moslem even might stand together.

GOV. HUNT TAKES OFFICE.

His First Official Act Is to Offer a Job to His Predecessor.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 25.—Thomas E. Campbell turned over the Governorship of Arizona to Governor George P. Hunt this morning, in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the State which found that Governor Hunt was the legally elected Governor by a plurality of forty-three votes. The ceremony was without feature.

Hunt's first official act was to tender Campbell a place on the State Tax Commission. Mr. Campbell declined.

Several Injured In New Haven Wreck.

ROXBURY, Conn., Dec. 25.—A dozen passengers on the morning train from Litchfield to Danbury, over the Shepaug branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, were injured today when a broken rail wrecked the train two miles south of here. All of the injured were sent to the Danbnry Hospital on a train made up at the wreck. The passengers were mostly from Litchfield.

RED CROSS ROLL NOW PASSES 13,000,000

Far West and North Report Tremendous Additions to Their Quotas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Further returns today from the Red Cross Christmas membership drive indicated, officials at headquarters here said, that the total enrollment would be even in excess of the 13,000,000 forecast last night. The object was to enroll 10,000,000 new members.

Messages received during the day included one from the New England Division Manager that 240,000 members had been enrolled, and that the campaign would be continued the remainder of the week. The Rocky Mountain Division, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, with a quota of 181,000, reported 240,000 members enrolled, with returns incomplete.

Almost complete reports from North Dakota and South Dakota indicate that the Northern Division, including those States and Minnesota and Montana, will pass its quota. North Dakota, with a quota of 62,000, has enrolled 80,207 members, and South Dakota has exceeded its 50,000 by 12,000.

With 200 out of 480 chapters not reported, and with several of the largest cities yet to be heard from, the Southern Division, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, has enrolled 243,000. Its quota is 438,000, and the managers are confident this figure will be reached.

CAMP DIX COMMAND SHIFTS.

Generals Mallory and McMahon Transferred South.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 25.—It was learned here today that there is to be a new commander at this camp within a few days, Brig. Gen. J. F. Mallory having been transferred to a camp in the South with Brig. Gen. John McMahon, who had been in command of the 167th Field Artillery, colored. Who the men will be to succeed these officers has not been announced here.

General Mallory told the boys before leaving that he had never seen a body of men with such a strong determination to make good as the men at Camp Dix here. He said he regretted parting with them, but felt they would "make good" with their new commander.

Brig. Gen. J. F. Dean, commanding the 156th Infantry Brigade, may temporarily succeed General Mallory, but there are reports that one of the most famous Major Generals in the American army may take command of the post.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks' Sons; Charles Marks, Miss Kyser, coats, suits, waists; Flanders.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. L. Rich, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE.—D. Caplan & Sons; A. Caplan, suitings; Grand.

BOSTON—J. Reiner, jobber dresses, wash goods; 1,133 Broadway, Room 920.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers, Mr. Whipple, gen'l buyer; H. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Riordan, kimonos; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; C. O'Rourke, hats; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Harry Graff, jobs Fall coats, serge dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 900.

CHICAGO—Twelfth Street Store; C. Mayer, jobs men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists, sweaters; 410 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Gilsey Mfg. Co.; C. Bernstein, jobs women's Winter coats; 1,199 B'way, 3d floor.

DENVER—Neustetter Co.; F. Frohman, jobs silk, serge, velvet dresses; 364 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs coats, suits, children's coats, silk, serge dresses, skirts; 72 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Muller & Raas Co.; A. L. Johnson; millinery; 621 B'way.

LOS ANGELES.—New York Cloak and Suit House; H. Fink, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

NOVA SCOTIA, Canada—Sidersky & Co.; M. Sidersky, Spring coats, suits; 127 W. 25th, 6th floor.

PHILADELPHIA — Epstein & Jablow; I. Jablow, jobber, dresses, wash goods; 1,133 Broadway, Room 920.

PHILADELPHIA.—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits; Miss Weiss, silk underwear; 15 E. 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Muller & Raas Co.; Mr. Shaffer, millinery; 621 B'way.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; C. Kuchman, waists, negligees, sweaters; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Muller & Raas Co.; Miss L. Kelly, millinery; 621 B'way.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wirst Sons; L. S. Hydeman, mdse manager; Miss L. Culbertson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, jobs ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Clearing and colder Wed.; cloudy Thurs.

S. Car.—Rain Wed.; fair and cold Thurs.

Ga.—Fair and colder Wed.; fair and cold Thurs.

Fla.—Rain and colder Wed.; cloudy and colder Thurs.

Ala.—Fair and colder Wed.; fair and cold Thurs.

Miss.—Fair and colder Wed.; cloudy Thurs.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ky., W. Va., Ohio, Mich., and Ind.—Fair and cold Wed. and Thurs.

La.—Cloudy and colder Wed.; cloudy and warmer Thurs.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tex.—Fair and warmer Wed.; fair Thurs.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Akerlund.
Ocean SS Co<Standard Oil Co.
Marston<Tug P RR No. 14.
NY C RR<Penn RR.
Olivier<SS Regina d'Italia.
D. L & W RR<Tug Transfer No. 12.
Bush Term Co<Tug H C Moore.
Sullivan<Ross.
Blauch<Tug R G Townsend.
Clark<SS Eretria, (2.)
Timmins<same, (2.)
Un Wharf Co<same, (2.)
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
McNulty<D, L & W RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
Acme Wire Co<Auto Supply Mfg Co.
Quennard et al<Bausch Mfg Co et al.
Gas & Elec Securities<Manhat & Q Trac.
Hagar<Horsey et al.
Gusicki<Pine Hill C.
Hume<CNY.
US<Askins.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS — Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Jones<N Y Times Co.
Edson<Bernhard.
Friedman<Cohen, (3.)
Goldberg<Co-operative Jewish Farmers Creamery.
Re Cohn, Abraham & Co, Inc.
CNY<Gibboney.
Lynch<Mass.
Morgan<Gordon.
Re Elliott.
Kahn<Goldston.
Cardone<42d St, Man, &c, Ry.
Kahn<Goldston.
Leiterman<Theodore Feldman Co.
Re McDermott.
Steinberg<Stein.
Brown<Cleveland Tr.
Dokofsky<M & S Lapidus Cornice and Roofing Co.
Shultz<Shultz.
Eagle<Nirenberg.
Durand<Knowles.
Mahon<Waddell & Mahon Co, (2.)
Re Jacobson.
Tomasetti<Del & Hudson Co.
Hebard<Hebard.
Randolph<Beasley.
De Belzedan<Schrankeisen.
Heiborn-Thompson Co<All Americas Mercantile Co.
Avedon<Gem Dress House.
Venter<Burnham Packing Co.
Re Regent Realty Co.
Katowitz<Katowitz.
Rapp<Hance.
Willer<Buchalter.
Howard<Howard.
Sainsbury<Cent Mfg Mutual Ins Co.
Rogers<Smith & Nesmith, Inc.
PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART VI.—Recess.
PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Adolph Schnapp, Caroline E Le Ture, Harry Hodges, Emma Rothschild, Charles H Groedel, Patrick McCluskey, Kate S Metzger, Marie Prusa.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Richardson Press<Cooke.
Warner-Godfrey Co<Finkelstein.
Cass<Craft.
Neuman<Forest Box, &c. Co.
Catania<Cohen, Goldman & Co.
Popple<Richardson.
Werner<Michelin Tire.
Sackman<Cohen.
Miller<Broter.
Borg<Walmsley.
Levey<Baldwin.
Flicker & Weinberg<Stampler.
20th St Garage, Inc<Hatten.
Buchman<Mass B & I.
Altman<Gimbel Bros.
Hencken & Willenbrock Co<Simons.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Dunst<Burker.
Freiman<Greenapan.
Buchman<Mass B & I.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Cropsey<Cropsey—Cornelius Huth. Re Hayden—Richard J. D. Keating, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.<Lastgarten Co.—Richard M. Reed. Re Lighting Fixture Association—Benjamin F. Woolman.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Lincoln Trust Co.<Bamman—James F. Curnen.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Welcott G. Lane<George Boyar—Millard H. Ellison.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department. Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department. Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J. At 10 A. M.
Re Steam Cut Stone Co. (Steinberg.)
Bloom<N E RR Co.
Brown<Fireproof Construction Corp.
Duffy<Duffy.
Redfern<City, (2.)
Glascio<B'klyn Alcatras Asphalt Co.
Dow<Brown.
Lesser<N Y Mun Ry.
Tesley<Am Star Line, (2.)
Re 28th Av. (Colonial Impt & Expt Co.)
Sullivan<Woods.
Ramson<Salamons Trucking Co.
Peck<Wrenn.
Gatto<Gatto, (adj'd.)
Kinsella<Talbot.
Fortuna<Ajello.
Allison<Willoughby Realty Co.
Gallagher<Patterson.
Story<James.
Naughton<Kirch Holding Co.
PART II.—Faber, J. At 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
William M. Miller, John Gode, Sophie Jaeger, John H. Sweet, Mary C. Miller, Accounting of: Hugh L. Davidson, Fredericka Smith, Karl Faessler, Katherine A. Rockwell, Joel Aronson, Mary E. Uhlenbush, Sarah E. Wells, Accounting of: Antone M. Walsh, Cecelia Hollander, Saveria Marchesano, Luigi Marchesano, Margaret Davis, Richard Hunt, W. A. Bartlett, Margert Miller, Adela Ziegler, Hannah Berkowitts, Amelia A. Lees, Samuel P. Burrell,

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Bklyn Saw Bank<T M Realty Corpn.
McFadden<Tremont Motor Car Co.
City R E Co<Bagley.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Lehman<Lehman.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for Probate:
Abraham Rosenblum, Lillian F Reed.
Motions:
Estate of John H Ludwig, (2.)
Estate of John H Ludwig, (2.)
Accountings:
Estate of Ellen Smyth, Anna Brunjes, Wilhelmina Siems, (1.) Wilhelmina Siems, (2.)
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, J.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Re Keefe, as con. &c., (2)—William Bondy, Neumann<McDonnell et al—Edgar Hirschberg.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant. — Consolidated cause.—No. E. 14-389.

Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit, and present their petition verified the 5th and 7th days of December, 1917, praying that the Court make an order in respect to the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and/or otherwise against the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company;

Whereupon, on reading and filing said petition together with the consents of all parties appearing in the above-entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of GILBERT & GILBERT, solicitors for said Receivers,

ORDERED (1) That any and all creditors of or claimants against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claim that the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their claims on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the All Package Grocery Stores Company, and its estate, with H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson, as Receivers of the All Package Grocery Stores Company, at the office of their solicitors, Gilbert & Gilbert, Esqs., No. 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

(2) That no creditor of or claimant against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claims the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whoever who asserts any claim against it who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the All Package Grocery Stores Company in the hands of the said Receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

(3) That the said Receivers be and they hereby are authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication three times each week, for a period of three weeks, in The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Chicago Tribune. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be mailed with all convenient dispatch by the said Receivers to each and every person appearing upon the books of the All Package Grocery Stores Company as a creditor thereof, or claimant against it, at the claimant's or creditor's address, as shown upon the said books.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted. — Cash surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, Poiret Twills, Velours, Cheviots, Gabardines wanted for cash. Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Botany; also velours, all shades. Stauff & Deren, 127 West 28th St.

BUNTING WOOL Wanted.—10,000 yards, good flag bunting, any width. Spring 8304.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—Black and brown. S. Soloss, 244 5th Av. 1503 Madison Square.

CLOAKINGS Wanted, of any description, quantity, for cash, at reasonable prices. Phone us and buyer will call. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. 3757 Stuyvesant.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Three-fourths Meltons and Tibets. S. Kaplan & Co., 20 West 22d St. Gramercy 1315.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Big out-of-town jobber ready to place stock orders on Spring coats and suits. Call with samples all week, 127 West 25th St., 6th floor. Farragut 3358.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on novelties in cloths and silks for the Spring; better grade only. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking ladies', juniors', children's Spring coats. Bierman, 18 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st, 4th floor

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at samples, better kind. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—All kinds; highest prices paid for jobs. 7th floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Placing orders on Spring styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Girls's Winter coats, 10th floor, 153 West 23d St. Farragut 596.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Juniors' Spring chic styles. 104 West 27th, first floor.

CORDUROY Wanted. — Will buy quantity white narrow and wide wale, cash. Spring 3719.

COTTON CONVERTS Wanted.—We are interested in 75,000 yards tag cloth. The M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Open to buy large and small lots, plain or fancies; cash no object. H. V., Stuyvesant 2695.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Quantities; piece goods; will pay cash; mail samples. O 128 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Maize three-thread for cash. Columbia Ladies' Waist, 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash jobs all grades silk jersey serge and velvet dresses. Pearl, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES WANTED.—Tailor-made satin and serge; submit samples. 104 West 27th, 12th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking at dresses, better kind. 11 East 31st, 2d floor.

ORGANDIE Wanted.—We are open for a large quantity for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

PEAU DE SOIE Wanted.—40 inches, white; also peau de cygne, all colors, up to 8½c. yard. S. Soloff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1503.

POMPOM Wanted.—In all colors; will pay spot cash. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 7080 Madison Square.

POMPOM brown toupe on burgundy wanted. Phone Gramercy 6518.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours, Kersey, and Pom Pom Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Spring 2571.

POPLINS Wanted. — 90610 Peking and tan; close price; cash. Chelsea 2079.

POPLIN AND VELOURS Wanted.—All colors; spot cash. Chelsea 9596.

SERGES, Scarlet, Wanted. — In 50 and 54 inches; must be low-priced; mail samples. Shoninger - Heinsheimer Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

SERGE Wanted.—Can use 500 pieces of Juilliard cheap serges. International Apparel Co., 37-39 West 28th St.

TRUNK Wanted. — Wardrobe trunk for misses' coats. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—344, 11050, 13009, 13046, 15020. Fur. 5186.

WASHABLE SATIN Wanted. — Open for quantities. Esco Waist Co., 151 W. 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—U. S. 133, all colors. Hexter's Block. Sol, Farragut 2616.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors; also poplins in all colors. 6018 Chelsea.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY HAT CORDS of silk, cotton, mercerized; immediate delivery. Phone 4100 Franklin.

COATS.—Pom poms, bollvias, velours, velour du Nords, broadcloths, &c.; plain and fur trimmed; close out. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—200 Spring coats, last year's, to close; $3 each; bargain. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush, January sales bargains fur trimmed, sizes 36 to 50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants', 5,000 children's; will sacrifice for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Ladies' Velour, fur trimmed and plain, for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 coats, velour and plush, fur trimmed, at a sacrifice. The Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th St.

COATS.—Job of F. and H. broadcloth, also velours. Stain & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 21st.

COATS.—300 fur trimmed, to close out. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

CORDUROYS, 36 inch, wide wale, high shades; to close out. Clejan, 440 Broadway. Spring 5016.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Sanner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—On account of moving we will close out 150 brocaded cotton warp serge dresses at $2.50. S. Schwarts & Bro., 120 West 18th.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Serge; wonderful values and styles, $3.75; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princes Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, to close out; low prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

FURS.—1,000 black opossum borders, 6 by 72 inches; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Company. Mad. Sq. 7080.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th. Av.

MATERIALS.—Whitman 99, 104, 767; Poplin Gera, 7008, 9056; Botany 809, 13190, 315 B. C.; Wydotte Kersey 422; Raritan Beaver 1278; Harris Stern velours, also several other kinds of materials for sale. Greeley 4582.

JEANS.—Large quantity; Converse & Simpson, Lonsdale finish; immediate delivery. M 147 Times.

PARTY DRESSES.—To close out at big sacrifice. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

POPLINS and SERGES, 90,610, 0936, 7120, 6234, 4866, 4,632, 06077. Spring 2371.

SAMPLES DISPLAYED.—Manufacturers and contractors: I will display your samples and take orders free of cost to you; submit samples in person. Alexander H. Meyer, 1,239 Broadway, N. Y.

SATIN, wash, 40-inch, $1.20; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

SATIN AND TAFFETA. — Good evening shades; close out. M 156 Times.

SERGES.—Arlington 3-733, 78, and Gilbert serge 8300, Amoskeag 7301 Broadhead 500 overcoatings; Baruch Wolff 10-14, Stoney & Starkey 81.8 blue; Bachman 59-1, 40-1; McKenny O14C, 032C; Oxfords 3330. Spring 4480 and 6719.

SERGES.—All woolen storm serge, 100 pieces, $1.27½; Whitman 223 poplin, 25 pieces, $1.50; 6120, 50 pieces, $1.52½. Barnett, Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—54289, 7301, 7120, 6120, 11433, 1210. Isreal Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th. Farragut 2434.

SERGE.—American 6234, 234; Botany 764S, Garfield 528, Amos. 7120, 6120. Audubon 3006.

SERGE.—Amoskeag, large quantity 19004 blue, below market price. M 146 Times.

SERGE.—Jullliard 54221, 59 pieces navy, $1.62½. 3357 Stuyvesant.

SERGE. — Newport; 50 pieces; $1.90 net. Chelsea 8530.

SERGES. — 7301, 11433, 87. Stuyvesant 3240.

STAY BINDINGS.—½, ⅝, ¾ inch; immediate delivery. Farragut 3253.

SUITS, Spring, ready for jobbers; poplin, serges; $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

TUSSAHS.—Army drab color, also Paisleys, to close below price. O 124 Times.

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EXPORT TRADE GAINS.

Drops in November, but Total for 11 Months Shows an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Exports during November amounted to $488,000,000, a decrease of $55,000,000 from October, 1917, and of $28,000,000 from November of last year, according to a statement issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For the eleven months ended with November, exports were valued at $5,639,000,000, against $4,969,000,000 a year ago.

Imports during November were valued at $221,000,000, about the same as in October of this year, but $44,000,000 more than in November a year ago. The imports during the eleven months of this year were valued at $2,725,000,000, a considerable increase over the imports for the eleven months' period of 1916, which were valued at $2,187,000,000.

The excess of exports over imports amounted to $268,000,000 in November, 1917, against $339,000,000 a year ago. The excess of exports during the eleven months ended with November amounted to $2,914,000,000 in 1917, against $2,772,000,000 in 1916, an increase of $141,000,000 in the current year.

Gold imports during the month amounted to only $3,000,000, against $47,000,000 a year ago, and gold exports amounted to $7,000,000 in November, 1917, and $26,000,000 in 1916. During the eleven months ended with November gold imports amounted to $535,000,000 and exports to $387,000,000, leaving an excess of imports of $148,000,000 in 1917, against $399,000,000 in 1916.

Silver imports during the month amounted to $9,000,000, a considerable increase over previous months; while silver exports fell to less than $5,000,000. For the eleven months period the silver imports amounted to $45,000,000, against $29,000,000 a year ago, and the exports were valued at $74,000,000 in 1917 and $62,000,000 in 1916.

TAX VICTORY FOR STATE.

Large Sums Saved by Court Ruling on Priority of Inheritance Levies.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—A loss to the State aggregating many hundred thousands of dollars annually has been prevented by a decision recently won by State Controller Travis, to the effect that the State inheritance tax may be levied prior to the deduction of the Federal estate tax.

The Federal estate tax is imposed upon all estates of $50,000 or more, and the farreaching effect of the decision is illustrated in the Oliver H. Payne estate, where the Federal tax was approximately $4,500,000. Had this amount been deducted first the State would have lost its tax upon this sum, amounting to approximately $225,000.

The two cases involved in this question were the Sherman appeal, which arose in Otsego County, and the Bierstadt case, arising in New York County. Because nearly three-fourths of the receipts from inheritance taxes, averaging over $12,000,000 annually, are collected upon estates of $250,000, the loss to New York would have aggregated many hundred thousand dollars each year had not the Controller's contention been upheld.

COMMEND WAR INSURANCE.

Life Presidents Urge Soldiers to Take Full $10,000 Policies.

All officers and enlisted men of the Army and navy are advised by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to avail themselves at once of the full $10,000 limit of life insurance protection under the provisions of the Government's war insurance system.

In emphasizing the advantages of the Government's plan for those in war service the association states that "such insurance is intended not only to afford protection to the dependents of soldiers and sailors at less than the actual cost of insurance in times of peace, without charge for the increased mortality due to war, but in effect to guarantee to soldiers and sailors a continuance of their insurability."

After pointing out that the act provides that this insurance must be applied for within 120 days after entrance into active service, the association states that it is in full accord with the sentiments which inspired this manifestation of national appreciation of the services being rendered by the soldiers and sailors.

MORE STREET CAR DELAYS.

New York Railways Co. Reports 300 Per Cent. Gain Since July 1.

According to a report made by investigators for the New York Railways Company, traffic congestion in the streets of New York has grown to such an extent since July 1 that the number of delays of five minutes or more to surface cars of the New York railways has increased 300 per cent.

Construction work by outside concerns delayed cars 2,485 times in the last five months as compared with 1,277 times in the same period last year. Two hundred fires caused delays as against 112 fires last year. Other miscellaneous causes, over which the company had no control, according to the report, resulted in 4,688 delays, while in the same five months of last year only 891 such delays occurred, an increase of over 500 per cent. Altogether delays to cars from July 1 to December 1 amounted to 178,660 minutes as compared with 70,484 minutes in the same period last year. In November the total delays were 38,167, almost double what it was in November, 1916. The average time of all delays to cars in the period covered by the company's report was nine minutes. Last year the average delay was ten minutes.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	$647,209	$549,581	$83,628
Net after tax	171,013	169,054	1,959
Surp. for int.	126,649	129,893	*2,744
10 mos. gross	5,582,610	4,930,954	651,656
Net after tax	1,559,641	1,559,970	*39,327
Surp. for int.	1,148,024	1,271,595	*123,571

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO. for the three months ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
13 mos. gross	$1,050,000	$991,240	$136,760
Net after tax	805,000	705,240	99,760
Other income	33,000	18,835	14,165
Total income	840,000	724,075	115,925
Int., dividend	200,988	145,585	66,303
Surplus	639,142	580,510	49,622
Prev. surp.	4,884,956	6,743,478	*1,858,522
Total surplus	5,515,088	7,323,988	*1,808,900

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

Nov. gross	1,746,026	1,613,110	132,916
11 mos. gross	18,042,883	16,906,871	1,096,017
Total income	18,535,280	17,342,277	1,192,003
Net after tax	6,855,791	7,325,600	*469,809
Surp. aft. chg.	2,029,405	3,612,187	*582,782
Bal. aft. pf. d.	1,549,008	2,940,568	*771,560

*Decrease. †Partly estimated. ‡Including $11,500 in November, 1917, and $28,395 in November, 1916, involved in rate litigation, $283,980 for eleven months, 1917, and $318,342 in 1916.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSTON OIL COMPANY of Texas for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total receipts	$1,724,403	$1,611,623	$1,513,353
Tax and exp.	268,927	239,187	220,793
Interest	322,841	386,387	383,328
Misc. items	44,058		
Balance	1,065,267	986,379	909,212
Preferred divs.	671,950	671,950	642,240
Year surp.	423,317	314,429	230,972

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pf'd.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Anac. Copper	$2	Q	Feb. 25	Jan. 19
Commonw'th Edison	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Haverhill Gas	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Liberty Nat. Bank	4½	Q	Jan. 24	Dec. 31
Pennsylvania Salt	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Plymouth Cordage	3	Q	Jan. 19	Jan. 1
Va. R. & P.		SA	Jan. 21	
W. P. Power pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	

ONE YEAR ON THE EXCHANGES. Complete reports of the year's business in stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and a comprehensive survey of business on the chief exchanges of the world, in the Annual Financial Section of The New York Times, Jan. 6, and in the Annual Review of The Annalist, Jan. 7. Circulation will exceed 425,000 copies.—Advt.

The Opinions of Financial Authorities

with regard to the opportunities of buying bonds now are given in a circular we have just prepared. When a number of recognized authorities all reach the same conclusion as to existing bond prices, that conclusion is worthy of careful consideration on the part of investors.

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Investment Time

Our monthly review No. 26 tells what securities we consider cheap, and why.

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42 Broadway, New York
Telephone Broad 7140

Philadelphia Securities

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Investment Bankers
EQUITABLE BUILDING
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Telephone Rector 5354.

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG.
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Telephone Walnut 2500.

War Savings Stamps

Josephthal & Co.
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120 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 5000
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MORGAN & KANE
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66 Broadway, New York
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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A Bond House of Service

Send for letter S-3 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
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STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
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$250,000
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Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
secured by first mortgage on the Brooklyn Plant of the
SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, Inc.
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Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the
New York Title and Mortgage Company
Capital and Surplus over $3,000,000.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Depositary

Free from personal property taxes in the State of New York; the Normal Federal Income Tax of 2 per cent. will be repaid by the Guarantor.

SERIAL MATURITIES:

$12,500	July 1, 1918	$12,500	January 1, 1919
12,500	July 1, 1919	12,500	January 1, 1920
12,500	July 1, 1920	12,500	January 1, 1921
12,500	July 1, 1921	12,500	January 1, 1922
12,500	July 1, 1922	137,500	January 1, 1923

Total Loan, $250,000. Valuation of direct security, $660,000.

The valuation of the direct security is over two and one-half times the amount of the loan.

The building is a fireproof structure erected for a milk pasteurization, bottling and ice plant. It is designed to be the world's largest, most modern and best equipped milk pasteurization plant.

In addition to the property covered by the mortgage, the loan is further secured by an assignment of a ten-year lease executed by the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., for an aggregate net rental of $400,000, at the uniform rate of $40,000 per annum, thus providing unusually strong commercial backing for the loan.

The Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., is an old-established, successful business, well known in New York. Its average annual sales for the past three years were $11,900,285.02. Its average net earnings, after depreciation, for the same period, were $472,887.04 per annum, an amount nearly twelve times the sum annually due on the lease.

The mortgage is held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary. Authentication of the Depositary will be endorsed on each mortgage certificate.

We offer at par these 5½ per cent. first mortgage certificates with our guarantee of principal and interest. Denominations of $100 or multiples thereof in various maturities, as above listed.

Write for Circular.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN; Telephone, Cortlandt 6880.
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Human Waste—Failure Waste—Reduced

The death rate, among our Soldiers, ages 21 to 31, while in this country, will probably be only 4,000 or 5,000 per million, as against an estimated 8,000 per million civilian population, same ages, according to Actuaries of leading Life Insurance Companies.

This great reduction in life loss will be due to careful selection, physical fitness and better sanitary conditions under which soldiers live.

According to the American Experience Table of Failures, out of the 1,700,000 merchants in this country, an average of about 17,000 fail each year. These failures naturally entail immense credit losses. Why not reduce the failure waste in the same ratio as the human waste will be reduced?

American Credit Insurance will do it. An American Credit Unlimited Policy not only offers protection against excessive credit losses but it also assures proper credit methods, enjoins specific precautions in the extension of credit and provides for the allowance of covered accounts not over 45 days past due, if the company fails to collect them.

Full information on request. Write us.

We serve Manufacturers and Jobbers only.

THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.
A. B. Treat, General Eastern Manager,
R. S. Chambers, General Agent,
91 William Street,
Phone John 533-534-3365,
New York City.

A-63

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THESE well-secured bonds are proof against unfavorable conditions, in times of war as well as peace. Our January Investment List describes a well diversified variety of investments. The Normal Federal income tax is paid on all these issues. Those secured by New York property are exempt from personal property taxes in this state.

AN inquiry into the merits of these bonds, and the definite system of safeguards which make up the *Straus Plan*, will more than repay you. One of our officers will give his willing personal attention and service, if you will call on us. Or, if you prefer, write for

Circular No. A-140

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 — INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
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On Being a Trustee

To most men who are qualified by success in their business to be Trustee of an estate, the trusteeship is just an added burden.

It means the care of another's property for a number of years,—constant watching of taxes, insurance, repairs, assessments, fluctuations in securities, etc. It requires organization and equipment.

This company in its Trust Department is daily handling all the problems which come up in estate management, and its services, with all its experience, may be secured at no greater cost than those of the individual.

Its officers will be glad to explain in detail the advantages in selecting this Company as Executor and Trustee.

Brooklyn Trust Company
Member of the Federal Reserve System and the New York Clearing House Association
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bedford Branch, Fulton St. and Bedford Ave. — Manhattan Office, Wall St. and Broadway
Chartered April 14, 1866

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for you to do your banking business with a Trust Company?

Such a company not only can look after your money while you are alive but, if you wish, can act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver or Trustee. It is a legal Depository for funds of every description.

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Write for our booklet "Management of Your Estate"

Union Trust Company of New York
BRANCH 425 Fifth Ave. — 80 Broadway — BRANCH 736 Fifth Ave.
Capital and Surplus $8,500,000

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The undersigned as Transfer Agent of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Sinking Fund Stock of Clinchfield Coal Corporation, pursuant to the provision respecting said stock setting aside a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2½ cents per gross ton, hereby gives notice that there has been deposited with it, in accordance with said provision, $23,173 24/100 available for redemption of such stock on February 1, 1918, and that it will receive sealed tenders up to 12:00 o'clock noon on January 5, 1918, for the sale to it of such Preferred Stock at a price not exceeding 120% of the par value thereof and the accumulated and accrued dividends thereon.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Transfer Agent.
By H. W. MORSE,
Secretary.

New York, December 13, 1917.

MacAndrews & Forbes
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Weyman-Bruton
CHAS. M. LEVETT
36 Cotton Exchange, N.Y. 'Phone 380 Hanover

Russian Int'l 5½s
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Russian Rouble 5½s.
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American Hawaiian S. S.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 38 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank

51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum

ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH, 1918, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1918.

JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller. JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of
FOUR (4) PER CENTUM
per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1918.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 6th, 1917.

NOTICE.

Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND OF EXTRA DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of two per cent. (2%) each, and a dividend of seven per cent. (7%) upon its Common Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) each, the first of said instalments, in the case of each class of stock, to be payable on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 21, 1917; the second on March 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 22, 1918; the third on June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 21, 1918, and the fourth on September 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors of said Company has also declared an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 21, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 11, 1917.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

Dec. 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

229th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,

43 Exchange Place, New York, MANAGERS.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, payable Wednesday, January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, December 26th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK

December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and on -half per cent. (2½%), and a special extra dividend of two per cent. (2%), both payable on and after January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

223d DIVIDEND

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, December 24th, 1917.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank

of New York.
330 Bowery.

December 14th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders on record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

December 13, 1917.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record December 20, 1917.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,

26 Liberty Street, New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½%) per centum on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 10, 1918, to holders of certificates for full shares of stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 29, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Treasurer.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York City.

The Board of Directors of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of Twenty-Five (25c.) cents per share, and a capital distribution of Twenty-Five (25c.) cents per share, payable January 19th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1917. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAND E. LaMOND, Ass't Secretary.
November 30th, 1917.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, December 12, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed. I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 21st, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1918. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the Common Stock, payable January 14, 1918, to Stockholders of record 3:00 P. M., December 21, 1917. D. C. RICKARD, Secretary.

THE BRYANT PARK BANK.

New York, December 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on **Jan. 1, 1918**, at the rate of **4%** PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after **Jan. 21, 1918.**

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR 6TH AVE.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

132nd Semi-Annual Dividend

The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of **4%** PER ANNUM payable on and after January 21st, 1918.

H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Ross, Secty.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the net profits of the Company, on account of the unpaid back dividends accrued upon the Preferred Stock, payable December 31st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 14th. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after December 31st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 10% to holders of preferred stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
For the Voting Trustees.
New York, December 3rd, 1917.

268th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent. and an extra dividend of Two (2%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record of December 21, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

No. 75 Montgomery Street.
Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The American Tobacco Company will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of amending the Merger Agreement under which the Company is constituted so as to convert Fifty Million Dollars ($50,000,000) at par of the unissued common stock of The American Tobacco Company into "Common Stock B" with the same rights to dividends and upon liquidation as the present issued Common Stock, but without voting rights.

The Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, December 15, 1917, to 10 o'clock A. M., January 8, 1918.

CHARLES F. NEILEY, Secretary.

NORTHERN SUGAR CORPORATION.

Notice to Stockholders:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of Northern Sugar Corporation will be held at the general offices of the company at 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the preferred capital stock of the corporation from $1,250,000, consisting of 12,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,600,000 to consist of 16,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

HIRAM A. DOUGLAS, President.
SHERWIN A. HILL, Secretary.
NORTHERN SUGAR CORPORATION.
Dated: Detroit, Mich., December 24, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of DR. ASSERSON'S AND DR. FARRAR'S HOUSE FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS, a New York corporation, will be held on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the offices of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, 37 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

WILLIAM B. FLETCHER,
MARY ALICE, ASSERSON,
LILIAN K., P. FARRAR,
Directors.

WEST SIDE BANK.

New York, Dec. 24th, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the West Side Bank will be held at its banking rooms at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Amer. Lt. & Traction
Western Power
Famous Players

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Bread

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BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
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Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

LUMBERMEN'S National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

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This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

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Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice to stockholders: A special meeting of the stockholders of HARKNESS ESTATES INCORPORATED will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 353 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to reduce the number of shares into which the capital stock shall be divided without reducing the amount of such capital stock, so that hereafter such capital stock shall be divided into 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York City, Manhattan Borough, December 17th, 1917.

FRANK TRENHOLM, Vice President.
WILLIAM B. SAWERS, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: For the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books for the common and preferred stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, January 3rd, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, January 24th, 1918.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Dated New York, Dec. 26th, 1917.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION
485 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 9th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, December 19, 1917.

RALPH A. KOHN,
Assistant Secretary.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, January 22, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of directors, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on December 22d, 1917, and remain closed until 10 A. M., January 3d, 1918.

C. P. Donnelly, Jr., Secretary.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
160 Broadway.
New York, December 26, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GREAT SOUTH BAY DEVELOPMENT CO.

Please take notice that the deferred annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other further business that may regularly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company at 207 East 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M.

New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

G. W. HESS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the Safe Deposit Company of New York for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 149 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1918, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of December, 1917, and opened on the 12th day of January, 1918. Per order

WILLIAM J. RAMSEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, Dec. 20, 1917.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of this Company on the second day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the MUNIAGUA STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNROE STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUSKOGEE STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, the polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

East River National Bank.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Munisla Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The Chemical National Bank of New York
December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 8th Day of January, 1918, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier.

New York, December 9, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Washington Utilities Company.

The undersigned, as Trustee under Trust Indenture dated June 1st, 1917, of the Washington Utilities Company, hereby invites offers for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of 5% Collateral Trust Gold Notes of said Washington Utilities Company, secured by the said Indenture, at a purchase price not exceeding par and accrued interest, and in a total amount not exceeding $35,996.00. Offers in writing will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock noon, January 2nd, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
60 Wall Street, New York.

Dated: December 17, 1917.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Coupons due January 1, 1918, of the 5% Refunding Bonds of 1916 will be paid on and after January 2, 1918, upon presentation at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., December 8, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "BRISTOL," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "BRISTOL," dated February 15, 1916, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 15, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 1 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 15, 1919, to February 15, 1928.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 15, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 15, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due February 15, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on February 15, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.
First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Trustee under a certain agreement dated November 28, 1917, between the PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY and SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. Tuesday, January 22, 1918, for the sale to it of sufficient of the above described bonds at the lowest price obtainable to exhaust the sum of One hundred fifty-seven thousand five hundred Dollars ($157,500).

Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes, addressed: "Proposal for sale of PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds," and sent to the undersigned at its office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Payment for the bonds accepted will be made on February 1, 1918.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject in whole or in part any or all tenders.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY.
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, December 5, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING 6 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE MORTGAGE OF THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY TO COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY AS TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1912:

THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY has exercised its right to redeem all of its bonds issued and now outstanding under the mortgage above referred to, on January 1, 1918, by the payment of 105 per cent. of their face value, together with accrued interest to said date.

Said bonds will be redeemed at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, on and after January 1, 1918, after which date interest will cease and the coupons maturing upon such bonds subsequent to January 1, 1918, will become null and void.

THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY,
By ROBERT R. COX,
Treasurer.

New York, December 1, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

RAILWAY STEEL-SPRING COMPANY (Latrobe Plant) First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1906.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided by Article IV. of the Mortgage dated Jan. 1, 1906, made by the Railway Steel-Spring Company to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor, that the Railway Steel-Spring Company will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds (Latrobe Plant), issued under said Mortgage on Jan. 1, 1918, at One Hundred and Five Per Cent. (105%) of the face value thereof, with accrued interest thereon to Jan. 1, 1918. Said bonds will be redeemed at the Coupon Department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, and should have attached coupons due Jan. 1, 1918, after which date interest will cease.

RAILWAY STEEL-SPRING COMPANY,
By F. F. FITZPATRICK, President.
Dated New York City, Nov. 16, 1917.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY

Purchase Money Mortgage Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Gold Bonds Due 1925.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby notified that the undersigned Company has called for redemption on January 1, 1918, at principal and accrued interest, bonds bearing Serial Nos. 293, 335, 336, 360, 371, 380, 418, 532, 543, 580, 639, 707, 761, 762, 886, 887, 964, and upon such date, from the proceeds of the mortgage redemption fund provided with respect to said issue, the Bonds bearing such Serial Numbers will become due and payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender thereof, together with January 1, 1918, and all unmatured coupons. Thereafter interest will cease to accrue thereon. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for redemption.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY.
By LEWIS T. WOLLE, Pres.
December 5, 1917.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that INDIAN REFINING COMPANY intends to redeem its First Mortgage Bonds issued under Indenture dated March 27th, 1911, bearing the following numbers:

2480	2926	3163	3397
2528	2985	3214	3646
2549	3075	3261	3702
2553	3143	3397	3742
2632	3160	3498	3744
		3796	
		3989.	

That redemption will be January 1st, 1918, at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Successor Trustee under said Indenture, 16 Wall Street, New York City. Said bonds will be redeemed at the price of 102% of the principal and accrued interest to January 1st, 1918, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds, with all coupons not matured attached. Said bonds will cease to bear interest from and after January 1st, 1918, or to be secured by said Indenture.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1917.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, INC.,
by THEODORE L. POMEROY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Street, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 3, 1918, for Contract A1, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids with be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply at the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK.
JOHN CALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., January 8, 1918, for delivering heat insulating materials at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 12-21-17.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.

JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, at 10:30 A. M.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF TERRENCE F. MOONEY, formerly doing business under the name of

F. J. PRINCE CO.

AT No. 1261 BROADWAY

EXECUTORS' SALE AT AUCTION OF

100,000 GROSS OF

MEN'S GOLD FILLED & PLATED JEWELRY.

THE BIGGEST SALE OF THE YEAR.
See Friday's N. Y. American.

THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Advt.

STEAMSHIPS.

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Would you enjoy a 3,000 mile ocean trip over sunlit tropic waters with visits to the quaint cities of Porto Rico, trips through the old Spanish fortresses and cathedrals and a taste of the luxurious tropical climate? Then take this

16 Day Cruise All Expenses $94.50 And Up

The steamer is your hotel from New York to and around the island, stopping at principal ports and returning to New York. Splendid accommodations on large vessels built especially for the tropics Sailing Saturdays. Write for booklet.

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FRANK TOURIST CO.
Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway.
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SOUTH AMERICA. New York to Valparaiso via Panama Canal, calling at principal ports of Peru and Chile. First sailing late in Jan. U. S. & Pacific Line, Pass. Dept., 104 Pearl Street, New York. 'Phone Broad 5570.

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PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Sts. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 4:30 P. M. Lve. Pier 79, N. R., E. 23d St., 4 P. M.

CALIFORNIA TOURS

Ask for booklets just out.
GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD,
311 Fifth Ave., (nr. 32nd St.,) N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED SALE OF THE assets of KARL FREUND, INC., and notice to creditors requiring filing of claims.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of KARL FREUND, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —No. 23,275.

Sirs: Please take notice that the undersigned, Edwards H. Childs, as receiver herein, has received an offer from Henry Symons & Co. to purchase all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt, which offer is in substance to pay all priority claims in full and to pay creditors of the estate 22½c. in cash of their just, lawful, provable, and allowable claims in bankruptcy; and further,

Please take notice that an order has been made upon the petition of the said undersigned receiver, directing that a hearing be held in the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New York, at Room No. 552 in the Post Office Building, Broadway and Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider said offer, and that at such time any other offers for the purchase of the assets of this estate may be made and will be considered; and further,

Please take notice that creditors of the bankrupt are further notified that said order contains a provision reading as follows:

"No persons claiming to be creditors of the bankrupt, except those whose claims appear in the certified list of creditors filed with the receiver herein, and whose claims are deemed by the receiver or by the bidder should said bid be accepted, as valid claims, shall be entitled, in the event of the acceptance of said bid, to be paid a percentage of their claims as creditors, unless their claims are filed with the receiver at the office of his attorneys, on or before the said 5th day of January, 1918, and the persons claiming to be such creditors and failing to file such claims with the said receiver shall be barred from sharing in the distribution to be made in the event of the acceptance of any such bid by the court."

All such creditors are directed pursuant to said order to file their claims with the undersigned receiver on or before the 5th day of January, 1918, at the office of his attorneys, Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

All persons are invited to make any and all bids at said time and place. At said hearing such order as may be just and proper will be made in respect to the sale or other disposition of any or all of the assets of this estate, the manner of the proceedings herein, and generally such other and further orders in reference to this estate as to the court may seem just, equitable, and proper.

For full particulars as to the terms and provisions of said bid of said Henry Symons & Co. and of the order made by this court thereon, reference is made to the receiver's petition thereon, and the order made by this court upon said petition and offer, copies of which petition, offer, and order may be had of the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.

Dated New York, December 22nd, 1917.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARDS H. CHILDS.
Receiver in Bankruptcy.
39 Wall Street, New York City.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that The Germania Life Insurance Company, a domestic corporation having its principal business office at No. 50 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term (Part I.) thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1918, at the opening of the court at 10:15 o

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The New York Times

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Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
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	25c

MORTGAGE LOANS.

To loan on bond and mortgage, $6,000, $15,000, $24,000, $30,000. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—82-acre farm; on State road; Hudson River fruit section. For particulars address N. C. Barus, Newburg, N. Y., R. D. 2.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, $165; bargain; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

29TH, 35 EAST.—Two, three room housekeeping apartment, bath, electricity, high-class.

50TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

66TH ST., 53 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath. No. 18.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 a month up; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

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ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $21.50 weekly. Hotel Seneca, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments; studio building; large, sunny room; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

28TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

65TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

54TH, 209 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, and large foyer hall; price $225 a month; must have best references. Frank, 1130 Circle.

55TH ST. and Broadway.—Eight-room apartment to rent, completely furnished, for season or longer, $250 per month; concession for long lease to desirable tenant. For full particulars apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished four-room, sunny apartment; Oriental rugs.

57TH, near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchen, bath; grand piano; $200. Elberson, 23 West 42d St.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6186 Columbus.

73D, 111 WEST.—2 furnished rooms, kitchenette; rent separate or en suite.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large double room, kitchenette; smaller, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Very attractive suites, two, three rooms, ivory, mahogany. $60-$90.

79TH, 315 WEST.—To sublet, beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, complete every detail, for 4 or 5 months, at reasonable rental. Apply at 5D, Hudsonia, 315 West 79th. Telephone Schuyler 9171.

80TH, magnificent, fully furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms; immediate occupancy; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

96TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent, eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family, leaving city; exchange references. E., apt. 9.

112TH, 535 WEST.—Suites and single rooms; private bath. Hotel Royal.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

188TH ST., 520 WEST.—Sublet new four-room apartment; modern conveniences; good locality.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $40 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park, 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
306 West 88th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 856.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $55; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Furnished Apartments, HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park West, DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK. Insures maximum of sunlight and air. Transiently or by year. Complete hotel service. Restaurant, Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte. Convenient to "L," subway, & Surface lines. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HOTEL MARSEILLES, Broadway, at 103d St.—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

MANHATTAN AV., 312.—Will sublet handsome seven-room elevator apartment, six or eight months, furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, Between 114th and 115th.—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment, twelfth floor, 9 rooms and 3 baths; modern fireproof building; music room, drawing room, library, dining room connecting; ideal for entertaining; $325 month; less conditionally short or long lease. Private telephone. Morningside 672. Evans.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Beautifully furnished high-class elevator apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; 4 rooms and bath; lease till Oct. 1; $75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 79th.)—Living room, private bath, kitchenette; short lease. Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 71.

Studio with skylight; southern exposure; three rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 8th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 46.—To sublet, beautiful studio apartment; entire floor, or will divide.

YOUNG MAN to share bachelor apartment with Riverside Drive; reasonable. White 686 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5F.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, $165; bargain; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

29TH, 35 EAST.—Two, three room housekeeping apartment, bath, electricity, high-class.

50TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

66TH ST., 53 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath. No. 18.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 a month up; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $21.50 weekly. Hotel Seneca, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

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YOUNG MAN to share bachelor apartment with Riverside Drive; reasonable. White 686 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5F.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Father and daughter want two rooms, bath and kitchenette, from January until April; 60th to 90th Sts., west side; references, terms, and particulars. X 249 Times Annex.

Wanted, for about two months, by a family of three, small furnished apartament; location in or near Park Av. preferred; references given. V 394 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 856.

ARMY OFFICER and wife want two rooms, kitchenette, and bath for one month; about $65. Reply A. P. B., M 161 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $3,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Black, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC TOWN CAR, $1,100.
Beautiful limousine, landaulet; used privately; cost $5,500. 305 West 79th, near Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan, also coupe and touring; bargains. Cook-Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT "56," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON super 6 touring, mechanically perfect; new tires; extra winter top, mounted; will sacrifice for $725. Columbus 8063.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; with wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special show car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 4-passenger Clover Leaf roadster, fully equipped, painted battleship gray, natural wood finish, wheels and trimmings in perfect condition, with lots of extras.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
BROOKLYN BRANCH
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn. Flatbush 8284.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 2-35 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARDS.
1916 TWIN, SIX LIMOUSINE.
1915 "3-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 1918 brougham, run about 1,000 miles; bargain. Cook-Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 h. p. LOCOMOBILE (1916) limousine, 38 h. p. Pierce-Arrow 38-limousine, also 38 landaulet; bargains. Cook-Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

RENAULT 1914, landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 130 West 55th St.

REO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Phone is 4624 Gram.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT Touring, "Light 4," five passenger. Painted Brewster Green, with yellow running gear. The most efficient and economical high-class car. Sold with manufacturer's BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE and equipments. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th Street. Columbus 7900.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases. Circassian walnut panelings; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS LIMOUSINE "4," (new.)
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE "8," (exceptional.)
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

STEARNS silent Knight 1917, inside drive coupe, four-cylinder; practically new, painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 1101. Phone Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet. Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916, Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

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BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "6" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
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1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 AUTOMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
BUICK Touring, running order, $200.
RAMBLER Touring, price $150.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 607-608.

EXCELLENT XMAS GIFTS.
EASY TERMS.
1917 LEXINGTON SEDAN, $995.
1917 DETROITER "6," $450.
1917 BUICK TOURING, $775.
1916 BUICK TOURING, $600.
1918 MAXWELL TOURING, $300.
1916 REO FIFTH, $500.
1916 FULLMAN ROADSTER, $300.
Trades considered.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
1,700 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1872.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Motor Trucks.

DEARBORN 1 and 2 ton trucks for sale on easy terms. 4636 Decatur; 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

IF YOU will accept a reasonable amount for your car I can sell it for you quick. R. C. MORRISON, 1,926 Broadway. Columbus 8500.

CADILLACS, Buicks, Pierces, Marmons, &c., Wanted—Spot cash ready, 1,926 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

COLE 7-passenger limousine, $2.50 hour; shopping, $12 day, week, month. Columbus 6476.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Work. Prospers on Merit."
225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 1906.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., to 362 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

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235 West 50th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

112TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 30 EAST.—Large, attractive, newly furnished; running water; telephone; every convenience.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

MADISON AV., 174, (33D.)—"VANDERBILT STUDIOS." TWO CHOICE ROOMS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED; MOST DESIRABLE STUDIO HOUSE; UNIQUE GARRET ROOM; REFERENCES. MURRAY HILL 9286.

ATTRACTIVE, well-decorated room in studio apartment; reasonable. Phone evenings, Plaza 8706.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

30TH, 811 WEST.—2 connecting rooms; light housekeeping; front parlor; suitable for 3.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; sub-lease parlor floor; refined house.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room, with bath and kitchenette, electricity; references.

52D ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and medium rooms; electricity, gas, telephone.

56TH, 352 WEST.—Two fine rooms, improvements, Columbus Circle. Apt. 6, Superintendent.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Large, attractive room, running water, electricity, elevator, telephone; references, Starr.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room; with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

302 WEST 72D ST.

Gentlemen; beautiful suite; two rooms, bath.

73D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS.—ONE ROOM AND BATH; EXCLUSIVE HOME. 5978 COLUMBUS.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $4-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house; small rooms; reasonable.

76TH, 150 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; all conveniences. Columbus 8263.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; parquet floor; bath, kitchenette; electricity.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, bath adjoining; delicious home table; table guests.

86TH, 341 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large double room, southern exposure; also small.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Rockfall; corner Broadway.)—Attractive, well furnished room and bath with board; modern elevator apartment. Treager.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV., La Forte Hotel.—Opposite Columbia University Campus; 5 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; transients, $1 daily up; restaurant on premises.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Sunny single room; Morningside Drive; small room; running water. Apt. 41.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity; heat; references required.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5, $6. McCabe.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Double room, facing Broadway, $6; modern conveniences. Apartment 44.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; broadway subway; gentlemen; $3. (Apt. 21.)

BROADWAY, (945 West 104th.)—Clean, sunny 2546. Rich.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; southern exposure. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d subway.)—Warm rooms; reasonable; home dinners; guests accommodations.

WEST END AV., 626.—Beautiful second floor in exclusive, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Attractive room, suitable two; references exchanged. 755 Main.

MONROE PLACE, 28, Brooklyn.—Sublet furnished or unfurnished two rooms and bath.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL HEATED ROOM with running cold and hot water or private bath, electricity, not above 14th St.; give full particulars and price. Engineer, W 203 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; 2 rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up. MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Renovated throughout; good single rooms; moderate rates; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, also single room; Southern exposure.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

58TH, 41, 43, 45, Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; house surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 339 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with, without baths; excellent table; quiet, refined

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

COLE 7-passenger limousine, $2.50 hour; shopping, $12 day, week, month. Columbus 6476.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Work. Prospers on Merit."
225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 1906.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., to 362 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
235 West 50th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

112TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 30 EAST.—Large, attractive, newly furnished; running water; telephone; every convenience.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

MADISON AV., 174, (33D.)—"VANDERBILT STUDIOS." TWO CHOICE ROOMS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED; MOST DESIRABLE STUDIO HOUSE; UNIQUE GARRET ROOM; REFERENCES. MURRAY HILL 9286.

ATTRACTIVE, well-decorated room in studio apartment; reasonable. Phone evenings, Plaza 8706.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

30TH, 811 WEST.—2 connecting rooms; light housekeeping; front parlor; suitable for 3.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; sub-lease parlor floor; refined house.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room, with bath and kitchenette, electricity; references.

52D ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and medium rooms; electricity, gas, telephone.

56TH, 352 WEST.—Two fine rooms, improvements, Columbus Circle. Apt. 6, Superintendent.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Large, attractive room, running water, electricity, elevator, telephone; references, Starr.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room; with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

302 WEST 72D ST.

Gentlemen; beautiful suite; two rooms, bath.

73D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS.—ONE ROOM AND BATH; EXCLUSIVE HOME. 5978 COLUMBUS.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $4-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house; small

PERSHING SELECTS 100 FOR PROMOTION

List Includes Several Enlisted Men Who Have Demonstrated Fitness for Commissions.

2 ENGINEERS RECOMMENDED

Participated in Cambrai Fight—17 Generals Arrive for Inspection of the Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—Among the more than 100 members of the American Expeditionary Force for whom an especially merry Christmas was provided by their recommendation to Washington today for promotion are two who so distinguished themselves for coolness under fire during the recent engagement at Cambrai that they were deemed worthy of advancement. They are attached to the railway engineers' unit, which abandoned its tools for weapons and joined with the British in the battle.

The complete list, which probably will be given out in Washington, includes several enlisted men who, by their work in the training areas, have demonstrated their fitness for commissions. When the President approves the promotions these enlisted men will leave the organizations with which they are at present and go to replacement divisions as Second Lieutenants. In accordance with the previously announced plan they will be held available for promotion in the replacement organization or transferred to the combatant lists.

Ranking officers say that the inclusion of these men in the promotion recommendations furnishes a striking example of the fact that enlisted men are on the way to obtaining commissions as officers and in line for higher commissions once they get in the field and demonstrate their ability, for which an opportunity is lacking in the training camps in the United States.

With few exceptions, all the advancements of officers are but a single grade. A few especially capable Second Lieutenants have been advanced to the rank of Captain, skipping the grade of First Lieutenant. One of these is the son of a well-known American.

Seventeen general officers have arrived in France from the United States for a tour of the American zone and the British and French, and, probably, Italian fronts. When they complete their studies they will return to the United States better equipped, it is believed, to direct the training activities of the national army.

Extensive training quarters will be established in England and France for a corps of several thousand mechanics to repair and care for the machines of American airmen. Washington has been asked to send to England 1,300 bricklayers and carpenters and also a large number of laborers for construction work at the training quarters. When the work in England is completed the construction men will come to France to build quarters here.

It is inadvisable to mention the number of men who will be trained in England. It is sufficient that the army is determined to have more than enough efficient men available, for America's success in the air will depend primarily upon this corps of mechanics.

Flying schools for Italian aviators are to be established in the United States for two purposes. First, the conditions in certain sections of the United States are better than in Italy and, second, the utilization of training airplanes and equipment in the United States will save the tonnage involved in transportation to this side.

Expeditionary Headquarters has recommended that the American Government provide for the construction of schools, the manufacture of airplanes and engines on Italian models, and the feeding and housing of skilled pilots and students. The expense is to be met by Italy at a price to be determined later. It is planned to have the program become effective in the middle of 1918.

Two commissioned officers and two Sergeants of the American forces were badly hurt tonight in an automobile accident. A high-powered military motor of the aviation section left the road and plunged over an embankment, turning turtle and pinning them underneath.

PERSHING REPORTS 3 KILLED IN ACTION

Two Soldiers Die as Result of an Explosion—Lieut. Paull, Airman, Accidentally Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—General Pershing today notified the War Department that Lieutenant James D. Paull of Pittsburgh, who was in France as a member of the aviation section of the expeditionary force, had been killed in an airplane accident. The casualty list sent by General Pershing also showed that three soldiers had been killed in action and that two had lost their lives through an explosion.

The casualty list follows:

PAULL, JAMES D., First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, Dec. 20, airplane accident; father, Joseph R. Paull, 500 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

AURAND, EARL E., private, Infantry, Nov. 15, wounds received in action; mother, Mrs. Emma Aurand, 1,625 Logan Street, Harrisburg, Penn.

MEADORS, CANEY A., private, Infantry, Nov. 13, killed in action; father, J. L. Meadors, Krupp, Ky.

MEYERS, HARRY, private, Infantry, Nov. 18, killed in action; Elijah Miles, (friend.) 37 South Harris Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

GALAVAN, CHARLES E., Sergeant, Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, Dec. 23, lobar pneumonia; mother, Mrs. Mary Galavan, 3,535 Ogden Avenue, Chicago.

WEATHERFORD, WILLIAM M., private, Engineers, Dec. 22, broncho pneumonia, acute; mother, Mrs. M. Weatherford, Scranton, S. C.

ELMSLIE, WILLIAM A., private, Engineers, Dec. 20, broncho-pneumonia, complicated by acute dilation of the heart; father, William Elmslie, Fort Bragg, Cal.

WILLCOX, ST. C., private, Infantry, Dec. 23, pulmonary tuberculosis; father, J. F. Willcox, Winterset, Iowa.

KOSTBADE, EDWARD C., private, Infantry, Dec. 22, killed by explosion; father, William Kostbade, Hobart, Ind.

LOUSI, MICHELE, private, Infantry, Dec. 22, killed by explosion; father, Antonio Lousi, Sala Cousinna, Naples, Italy.

BENNETT, WALTER J., private, Engineers, Dec. 22, measles, complicated by broncho-pneumonia, acute; father, W. L. Bennett, Kirkland, Ga.

ANDERSON, LAWRENCE I., private, Engineers, Dec. 20, broncho-pneumonia; mother, Mrs. H. Anderson, 352 Taylor Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

MARSH, ERNEST E., private, Airplane Squadron, Dec. 22, meningitis; father, John J. Marsh, West Main Street, Stroudsburg, Penn.

DU BLANC, JOHN J., private, supply train, Dec. 21, pneumonia; mother, Mrs. Josephine Lu Blanc, 2,012 Willow Street, Austin, Tex.

WHITE, JOHN E., private, ammunition train, Dec. 23, gunshot wounds; father, Cornelius White, 181 Maryland Avenue, Rosebank, S. I., N. Y.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 25.—Joseph R. Paull, broker, of this city, was notified tonight by the War Department of the death of his son, First Lieutenant James D. Paull.

Lieutenant Paull was 21 years old and was born in Pittsburgh. He was graduated from Princeton University last June. He received a commission and sailed for France in October.

Lieutenant Paull came from a family of fighting men. His grandfather, General Robert Gallaway, fought in the civil war, while his great-great grandfather, Colonel James Paull, was in the Revolutionary fighting.

PERSHING PLEDGES THE ARMY'S DEVOTION

Sends Greetings to Wilson and Baker—Troops Have Our Confidence, Bliss Replies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The War Department tonight received the following cablegram from General Pershing:

"Please extend to the President and the Secretary of War holiday greetings and best wishes for the success of our arms during the coming year, and convey to them from all ranks of the American Expeditionary Forces in France renewed pledge of devotion to our sacred cause. Likewise express our greetings to our comrades at home, coupled with full confidence in patience, courage, and devotion to the flag. PERSHING."

The War Department also made public the following reply by General Bliss, Chief of Staff, to General Pershing's message:

"The President and Secretary of War send to you and to the American army in France the most cordial greeting and good wishes for this Christmas season from the people of the United States. Your comrades in arms in every camp and cantonment send you greetings. From every home today goes a prayer for the welfare and success of our troops in France, and personally for that of every man of them. The nation reposes in you and them its full confidence that in God's good time and with God's blessing, its troops in France, side by side with their gallant allies, will bring victory and abiding peace to all the world. "BLISS."

FIRST OFFICER OVER TOP.

Lieut. Schafer, Former Chicago Football Player, Claims Distinction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Lieutenant Walter B. Schafer, former half back on the University of Chicago football team, claims to have been the first American officer to go over the top into "No Man's Land" under the barrage of French gunners, according to a letter exhibited today by Schafer's fraternity brothers at the Midway school.

Schafer told of the manner in which the small body of American troops crept out in the night under a peppering of bullets, to cut away the barbed wire entanglements so a heavy assault might be made the following day.

"It was a dark night when we were told in the trenches that it was time for our start," said Schafer. "Just as we were making final preparations a French officer came running from an outpost yelling: 'Guess, guess.'"

"'Guess what?' we asked him.

"'Guess, guess,' was his only reply.

"'I'll bite. I'll guess your right hand,' said one of my men, who looked at his clenched fist.

"'Non, non; guess masks,' shouted the Frenchman as he seized his safety helmet.

"We had just time to put on our gas masks before the danger came, and if we had 'kidded' him much longer there might have been sad results. We went out into 'No Man's Land,' and I know that I was the first American officer to go over the top for Uncle Sam."

IDENTIFY DEAD AVIATORS.

Briton and Canadian Incinerated in Fort Worth Accident.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 25.—Second Lieut. Reinbooth of Bury St. Edmunds, England, and Cadet Manson, a Canadian, who had been here about two months, training at Camp Taliaferro, were the aviators incinerated in an accident yesterday at Hicks Field. Their identity was made known tonight. Both were members of the Royal Flying Corps for several months previous to coming to Fort Worth.

The men were burned to death after they struck the ground. Officers said the machine was flying at a height of 200 feet when it struck a "side slip." When the machine hit the ground the gasoline tank was torn open and ignited by a spark. The men were strapped in their machine.

France Postpones Elections.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 24.—(Delayed)—The Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution today extending the terms of all elective officials in France till the end of the war. No elections will be held in the meantime.

BEECKMAN RETURNS FROM WAR FRONTS

Governor Found Health and Morale of Americans Good—Long War Expected.

Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England, accompanied by Mrs. Beeckman, and proceeded at once to his home. The Governor said that he had visited all the fronts except the Italian during his five weeks' stay in Europe and was satisfied with his visit to the American camps in France and England.

"The health of our soldiers abroad is good," he continued, "and the morale of officers and men is as good as that of any troops I have ever seen in any part of the world. I saw General Pershing and had several talks with him on the war. He has the American troops with him to a man. There is no talk of peace over there, and General Pershing and the British and French officials whom I met believe that the war will last a long time. I did not hear how many submarines had been sunk, but the naval officials, including the Americans, were confident that the U-boats would be conquered."

The Governor had intended to fly from London to Paris in a big airplane, but relinquished the idea on account of the weather.

There were a number of American and Canadian army officers on board Governor Beeckman's ship who were returning home to instruct troops or to recover from their wounds. There were also fifty-three seamen, firemen, and horsemen from the steamship Berwick Law, which was torpedoed on Dec. 2. They had lost all their kit and were anxious to get to their homes and see their families.

WOMAN CATCHES BURGLAR.

Prisoner, in Uniform, Said He Had Deserted from the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schelling of 12 Park Place, Brooklyn, were sitting in the parlor of their two-story house last night after supper when they heard a noise on the floor above. When Mrs. Schelling went upstairs she saw a man climbing out of her bedroom window on to the fire escape. She seized his arm and called out to her husband, who dragged the burglar into the room.

To detectives who were summoned he gave his name as Bernard J. Casey, 17, with no home. The prisoner wore a seaman's uniform of the United States Navy, and had the name of a battleship on his cap ribbon. At Police Headquarters he said he deserted from the navy three months ago and had been going about in the uniform ever since.

A woman went to Police Headquarters and identified Casey as the man she saw hanging about on the night her home was robbed a week ago. The prisoner was locked up on a charge of burglary.

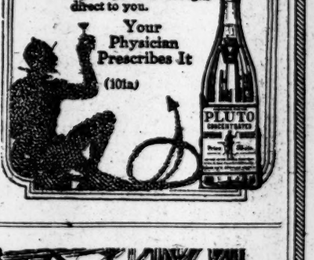
The Young Man with a Future

THE man who wants to advance—who wants to do the big things in life that the big men are doing—knows that he must keep his digestive apparatus in tip-top fighting trim. Prudence dictates that the best way is to use

PLUTO WATER
America's Physic

Safeguard your system against the dangers of sluggishness when you are young, and enjoy a vigorous, clear-minded, active life in middle age and your maturer years. PLUTO is a genuinely helpful curative water in the treatment of stomach troubles.

Buy a bottle at your druggist's today. It is Nature's own remedy, bottled at French Lick Springs and brought direct to you.



On Sale Today

35,000

Wallach Shirts

Clearance time finds us with a greater than usual assortment of fine shirts on hand this year—many of them late arrivals, fresh, crisp and new. They must go—all of them.

The Wallach label—your guarantee of perfect satisfaction—is in every shirt.

Madras, Cotton Crepes, Fine Percales,	$1.35	Pure Silk, Silk Mixtures, Fibre Silk,	$3.45
Madras—Silk Stripes, Corded effects,	$1.65	Pure Silk, Satin Stripes, Crepe de Chine,	$4.65
Fine Madras, Imported Cotton, Crepes,	$1.95	Pure Silk, Heavy Weight, Satin Stripes,	$5.95
Madras—Silk Stripes, Imported Shirtings	$2.35	Fine Imported and Domestic Silk Shirts,	$6.95

Reduced to $7.95 are the finest Wallach Silk Shirts we have in stock

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, cor. 29th — 246-248 West 125th / 3d Ave., cor. 122d — Open Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Right Clothes At Right Prices Start the New Year Right

$25 is very little for a good suit or overcoat today and yet we are making excellent clothes at this price.

Just at present our $25 offerings are unusually strong because we have added to the assortment a number of attractive patterns heretofore sold at $30 and $35.

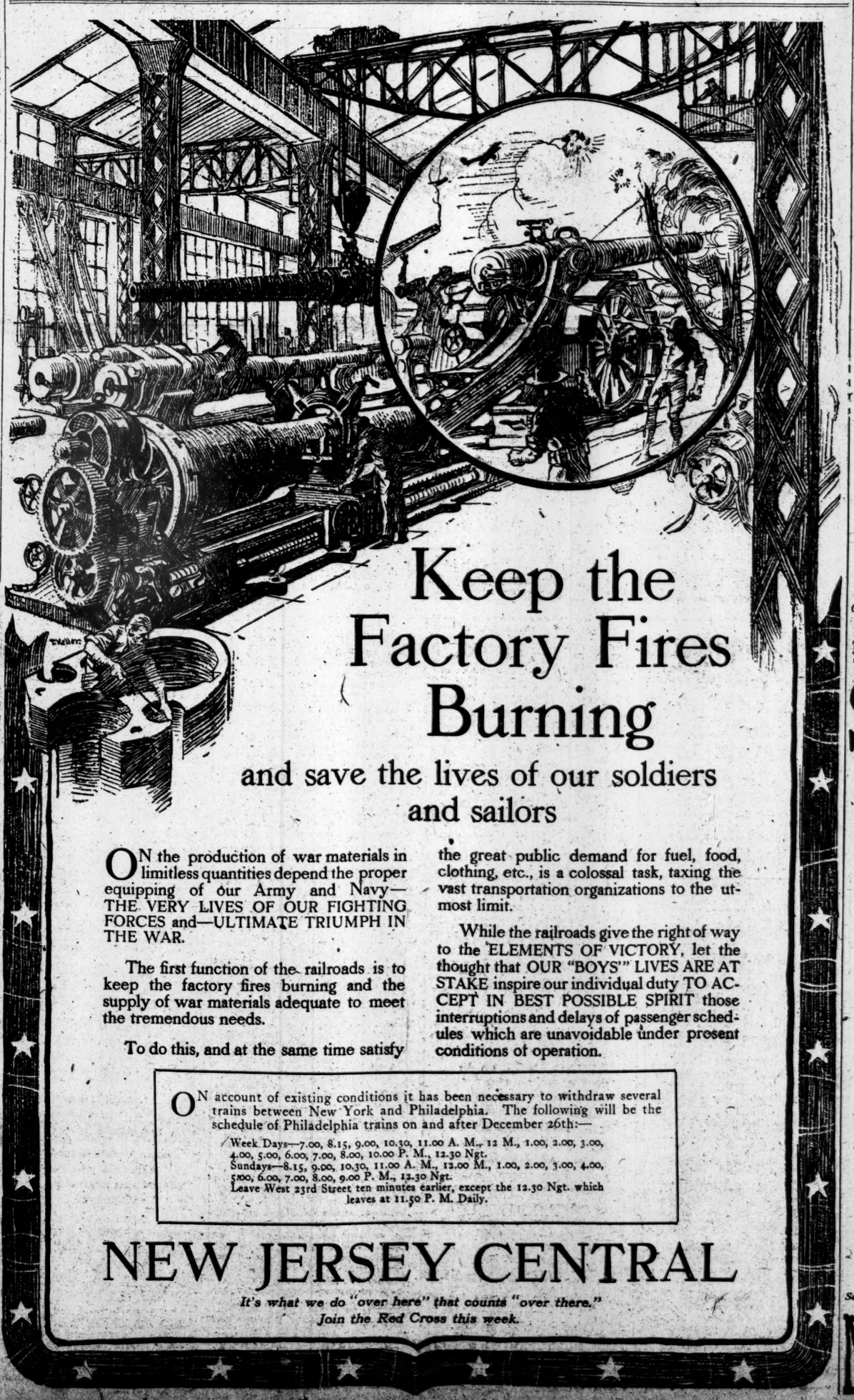
Why buy a suit ready-made that costs as much or more when you can just as well select a material that pleases you perfectly and have it styled exactly to your liking even to the smallest detail?

Suits and Overcoats $25

ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away at Very Reasonable Prices

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *It is quite as important to swear on economy as it is to swear off extravagance. Nature abhors a vacuum.*
Arnheim Axioms



Keep the Factory Fires Burning

and save the lives of our soldiers and sailors

ON the production of war materials in limitless quantities depend the proper equipping of our Army and Navy—THE VERY LIVES OF OUR FIGHTING FORCES and—ULTIMATE TRIUMPH IN THE WAR.

The first function of the railroads is to keep the factory fires burning and the supply of war materials adequate to meet the tremendous needs.

To do this, and at the same time satisfy the great public demand for fuel, food, clothing, etc., is a colossal task, taxing the vast transportation organizations to the utmost limit.

While the railroads give the right of way to the ELEMENTS OF VICTORY, let the thought that OUR "BOYS'" LIVES ARE AT STAKE inspire our individual duty TO ACCEPT IN BEST POSSIBLE SPIRIT those interruptions and delays of passenger schedules which are unavoidable under present conditions of operation.

ON account of existing conditions it has been necessary to withdraw several trains between New York and Philadelphia. The following will be the schedule of Philadelphia trains on and after December 26th:—

Week Days—7.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.30 Ngt.
Sundays—8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 P. M., 12.30 Ngt.
Leave West 23rd Street ten minutes earlier, except the 12.30 Ngt. which leaves at 11.50 P. M. Daily.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

It's what we do "over here" that counts "over there."
Join the Red Cross this week.

SCRIBNER'S

Prosper in Wartime!

HOW can we prosper in wartime without cutting right and left? How can we be as well off as we were before we entered the war?

There is only one way. And Samuel O. Dunn tells what it is in Scribner's for January. He is an authority on transportation, and when you read his "How We Can Prosper, Though at War" and Alexander Dana Noyes's "The Economic Burden" in this same issue you will say that Scribner's has crystallized the very sort of helpful, man-to-man ideas that you have wanted to see in print. Get it and apply those ideas in your own business at once!

And then imagine how these questions will strike the people described in Meredith Nicholson's "The Valley of Democracy" in the same number—those people who live between the Alleghanies and the Rockies and who resent the East's patronizing attitude toward them. It's delightful, whimsical common sense—quite as entertaining, too, as the six excellent stories in this same number, and as surprising as Robert Lincoln Kelly's "The American College and the Great War." Really, you can't afford to miss Scribner's this month.

Send $1.00 to 597 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and receive Scribner's Magazine for 4 months

MAGAZINE

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday evening, on train for Far Rockaway leaving Pennsylvania Station at 11:04, a black velvet lady's bag, with steel bead embroidery, containing eyeglasses in case; reward for return of eyeglasses; no questions asked. Mrs. M. Lippman, 1,032 Forest Av., Far Rockaway, L. I.

LOST.—Between 49th St. and 5th Av., on Madison Av. to Manhattan Hotel, silver mesh bag, with name, containing change purse and silver watch. Return to Manhattan Hotel; reward.

LOST.—Earring, large diamond, surrounded by small diamonds set in platinum, gold frame, between 91st St. and 125th St., Saturday night; reward. Eugene Wissotsky, 528 Riverside Drive.

LOST—On Sunday morning, between West 92d St. and Broadway and 71st., lady's gold watch, with green enamel face; monogram on back, "H. H. M."; reward. Return 319 West 92d St.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, Tuesday afternoon, on Madison Av. northbound car or leaving car, between 59th St. and 30 East 60th. Communicate Tracy, 100 East 17th.

LOST. — Broadway car, Saturday evening, colored crocheted bag, containing about $10 and gold fountain pen and chain; liberal reward. Box 1,202, 132 East 45th St.

LOST.—Broadway subway, between 103d and Grand Central or Grand Central Station, garnet brooch, old-fashioned setting; $5 reward. Phone Murray Hill 6539.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon, on Broadway, between 74th and 86th Sts., a string of amethyst beads. $20 reward if returned office Hotel Ansonia.

LOST.—Dec. 24, on 5th Av., between 44th and 46th Sts., package of money in blue envelope. Liberal reward. Finder please communicate with O 130 Times.

LOST.—Between 106th, 102d Sts., and Broadway, cretonne bag, containing silver purse, money, keys, &c. Please return 409 Edgecombe Av. Kramer.

LOST.—Tuesday noon, from 86th to 48th Sts., 3d Av. car, lady's bag with jewelry and $3.75. Return Frank Poulos, 151 East 48th St.; reward.

LOST.—Dec. 24, envelope containing $20, between 156th and 152d Sts., on the west side of Broadway. Miss Engel, 3,375 Broadway. Apt. 22.

LOST.—Sable scarf, Dec. 13, between Biltmore Hotel and Hero Land. $50 reward if returned Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 70th.

LOST—On the 13th of December, between Biltmore Hotel and Hero Land, sable shoulder scarf; reward $50. Return Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST. — Small purse, containing lavalliere, foreign coin, Saturday, 8th Av., 125th "L" station; reward. Cafe, 860 Columbus Av.

LOST.—Christmas Eve, gold ring, pearl centre, surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting; reward. Phone Bryant 9389.

LOST—On Thursday, Dec. 20, a gold and onyx earring. Please return to Mrs. R. Gray, 440 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Black velvet bag containing money, keys, eyeglasses; reward. Phone 663 Morningside.

LOST.—Gold vanity case and lip stick in Iroquois Hotel; liberal reward. Return to office.

LOST.—Lady's handbag, with diamond chain. Reward if returned to Van Wesel, 2 John St.

$200 REWARD

for bag, green gold, fine diagonal mesh, sapphire clasp, name and address engraved, contents small purse and cardcase; lost in Manhattan Hotel; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Lady's watch, 34th and Broadway; owner can have same by identifying and paying advertisement. M 160 Times.

FOUND.—Dec. 22, fountain pen. Mark Cross, 5th Av. Phone 3 Morningside.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$25 REWARD.

Lost, Monday evening, 4:30 P. M., brindle bull, with white spots, at 74th St. and 5th Av. Return to 14 East 74th St.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
49 WEST 39TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c.
Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday } Chicken Dinner
Dinner served Christmas and New Year's from 1 to 7 P. M., $1.00. (6068 Murray Hill.)

SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 38th St. Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE Pie A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS.
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 51 West 16th St. OPEN SUNDAYS Dinners, 75c.
with Savoury Southern Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy Louise 4 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 20th St. Luncheon 40c
Southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat. 65c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 25 West 59th St. Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c.
Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 26
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 57th Street. (45d Greater.)
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. Russian Cooking.

56 E. 53d St. Where an OPEN FIRE lends warmth and cosiness. To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

The OAK ROOM 26 East 57th St. New York City.
Special Beefsteak Dinner To-Day.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 45c; Aft. Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON. AFTERNOON TEA. DINNER

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 526 West 58th St. West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE PIROUETTE. 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 65c.

THE MAYFLOWER, 55 West 56th St. Just off 5th Ave.
To-day. Turkey Dinner, 1 to 3, 6 to 8.

EAT YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER at 17 West 58th St. Roast Turkey, Baked Chestnuts, English Plum Pudding, etc.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BILIOUSNESS
Causes: Lazy, tired-out liver, acids, continued overeating and wrong eating.
Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls. Eat food sparingly for awhile. Let appetite dictate how much.
Drink hot water, or clear, hot coffee BEFORE each meal. Watch your constipation clear. 10c. rolls. Druggists.

Buffalo Limited
Leave New York 3:30 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Fort Pl.
WCY " 23rd St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn 360 Fulton St.